CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,425—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "PENINSULAR."

PASSENGERS are requested to SEND their HEAVY BAGGAGE to the Mazagon Dock-yard on FRIDAY, AFTERNOON, if possible.
No Baggage will be received after 9 A.M. on day of sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. Company.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th May.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd " Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

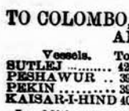
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th May, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June '91. about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

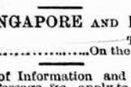
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st May 1891.

ANCHOR LINE



Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3993	16th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan.	4000	23rd May, 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvement, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th May, and the

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 9th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 10th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

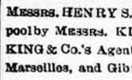
FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 7th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th May 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2990	E. Worfolk	29th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8
" " " Wicker covered	11 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8
" " " Wicker covered	13 8
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0
" " " Wicker covered	17 0
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0
" " " Wicker covered	23 8
" 2 Five gallon size	27 0
" 3 Six gallon size	34 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 to 5 0

Coir Cover can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAZARUS SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., LD.,

Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green)	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. packets	per packet	1 0	1 2
	in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea		per lb.	0 10	0 11
CEYLON TEA of the very finest quality		"	1 8	1 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, are AGENTS for SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S High-class Papers, and are in a position to furnish any quantity.

(Full Lists and Samples on Application.)
(Special Quotations for Large Indents.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY KIND,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	As.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CARDER, a SPINNER, and a Weaver, Europeans, the former two having good knowledge in Flat Revolving Cards and Ring Frames respectively, for an Up-Country Mill. Candidates having knowledge in both Carding and Spinning will be preferred. Apply

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
3, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 1st May, 1891.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Aden Port Trust. Salary Rupees Four Hundred (Rs. 400) rising to Rupees Four Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 450) Per Mensem, with free quarters.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. V. STACE, Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman, Port Trust, Aden.
Aden, 25th April, 1891.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
MAILOOR ESTATE, NILGIRIS.

THIS Fine Property, consisting of 280 acres, of which 130 are planted with Coffee, will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1891, in Messrs. T. STANES & Co.'s offices, Coonoor.
Average Crop for 7 years 23 to 24 tons. The property includes the Dairy, with about 97 head of Cattle, and is well found in buildings, Tools, &c.

ALSO
LOUISIANA ESTATE, NILGIRIS,

Containing 243 acres, of which 120 acres are planted with Coffee, will be offered FOR SALE at same time; average Crop 14 tons. The Estate includes 60 head of Cattle, buildings, Tools, &c. For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. T. STANES & Co.,
Coimbatore.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TRY OUR POPULAR REMEDIES!!!

FEVER CURE!
SQUIBB'S

AGUE	Is it not Malaria that troubles you?	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Instant relief is guaranteed	SPECIFIC
AGUE	For Ague, Chill, Influenza,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Malarious, Bilious, Remittent,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Intermittent and all other Epidemic Fevers,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Cold, Catarrh, and Headache.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Positively eradicates and Neutralises poison from the system, quick, sure, and complete.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It made me a different man."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It has been recommended in the Regiment."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"A wonderful Remedy."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Its effects are magic."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Pills or fluid, 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-8.	SPECIFIC

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE!
WHAT WILL CURE YOU?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Diseases, Skin Humors, Indigestion, Gout, Giddiness, Rheumatism, and all disorders caused by deranged condition of the Digestive Organs. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all Climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills.

RESTORE YOUR
BROKEN HEALTH!!
PETER'S POPULAR PILLS. POTENT

Certain in Action.
Wonderful in Curative Power.
Never known to fail in all kinds of
WEAR AND TEAR.
Incapacity of Work,
MENTAL OR PHYSICAL.
In Young or Old Age, without regard to Sex.
Incomparable, Peerless, and Unrivalled in giving
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND VIGOUR.
"In a short time I was a happy and healthy man." "I found in
Your Panacea the very thing I wanted." &c., &c.
"Saved me from an unspeakably miserable life," is the verdict
Pronounced by sufferers from Mental and Physical Derangement.
For this Popular Brain Panacea!
Price 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, Carriage free.

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GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing Disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very Seat of the Disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Price 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice that the Power of Attorney given by me to BALVANTRAO VAMAN alias BOOTEE MUKHTIAR to act for me in the matter of my Suits at Jhallerapaten and Oodeypore, has been REVOKED, and no one should have anything to do with him on my account.

GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARIJI,
MAHARAJ SHRI GOVINDRAIJI,
MAHARAJ TIKAYET.

Bombay, 6th May, 1891.

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 12,410·82 c. ft. of TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS and FLOOR BOARDS required for the construction of Broad Gauge Railway Wagons in Nagpur will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to noon of the 1st June, 1891, and will then be opened by him in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. The Timber to be seasoned and sound, cut perfectly straight and square and to be free from knots, flaws, or cracks, sizes of scantlings and Boards, and terms and condition of tender along with forms of tender may be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted. They should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Teakwood Scantlings for Bengal-Nagpur Railway."

5. Tenders without earnest-money of Rs. 500 will not be attended to.

6. In the event of contractors failing to take up their Contracts after their tenders have been accepted their earnest deposit will be confiscated.

7. The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves to himself the power of rejecting any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. A. ANDERSON,
for Agent and Chief Engineer,

Nagpur, dated 4th May, 1891.

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EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

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SAMUEL WALKER,
of Atlas and Eagle Works, Radcliffe, near Manchester.

April 4th, 1891.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 26th May, 1891, and opened at 12 noon on the 27th May, 189, for SUPPLY of STORES (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1892. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to this office.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms, procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank (receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

F. G. SMALLWOOD, LT., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Madras Arsenal, 29th April, 1891.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 600 CAST IRON SOCKETS C and 600 SOLE PLATES C will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon of MONDAY, the 18th of May, 1891, and will be submitted to and decided upon by the Director General of Telegraphs.

The Director General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Stores, Government Telegraphs.

Alipore, Calcutta, 25th April, 1891.

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OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

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	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
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Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

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Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
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Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

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The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

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Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. „ 2 „ „	4	0	
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"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs. 4 0
Do. „ 2 100 „ 3 8

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„	1885	£933,156	0	0
„	1886	£955,039	0	0
„	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,937,174	12	4	1881	£5,348,407	9 2
879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
29½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,

5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.

GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,

PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.

BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD., Agents.

Custom House Road, Bombay.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

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SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of India on 19 June, 2

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 060
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104 ;

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock & Ashdown	{ 10,000 / 750	200 / 100	200 / 100	10 / 71	260 / 182½xd
Back Bay Baths	2500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	15,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	10,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	500	2,500	2,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	30‡	890
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,05[illegible] nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	298
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	39	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 cdn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,800	1,000	1,000	20	405
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	925
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,206	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	595
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	£5	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	190	250	..	Rs. 20	950
French	515	13,500	3,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410x
Khangsum Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Mercantile	1,200	500	500	pr. ct.	510
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	410
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	97½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	335
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	60
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	..	50
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	410
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	..	,000		Rs. 80	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	525
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	627½
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	15	630xd
David Mill	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	425
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	390xd
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	250	10 pr. ct.	615
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	600
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hingughat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	25	66
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	..	345
James Greaves	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975xd
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jewraz Baloo	11,000	250	250	10	223½xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Khandeish	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,010
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,325
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	5	117½x
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,600xd
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	10
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	775
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	430
Presidency Mills Co Ld.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100xd
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	630
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Queen Mills	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	445	1,000	1,000	25	7
Britannia Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	807
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725
	3,750	500	500	35	1,050

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£ 40
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£ 15	..	do.	£21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-11
China Lea	"	23-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-14 "
Do. Old	"	23 "
Australian Bar Gold 199 touch	"	23-7
English Sovereigns	"	14-4
Do. Dragons	"	14-3-6
Bar Silver 11 Bettereen	"	109-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	109-10
Spree Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Khanganm Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 2nd May, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 4,44,635 in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,073 ; daily average 135 ; total of new patients 841.

A WIFE MISSING.—Sultan Khodabux, living at Goghari Street, reports that his wife, named Sahibi, aged 18, left his house on Monday morning, and has since been missing.

A SLEEPING WOMAN ROBBED.—Toka, a naiquin, living at Girgaum, reports to the police of the theft of a gold head ornament, valued at Rs. 25, whilst she was asleep in her room, on the night of the 2nd inst. A woman, named Banee, is suspected of the theft.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Cowasjee Pallonjee, a Parsee lad of about 13 years of age, was walking along the Mint Road last night, when he was knocked down and run over by a brougham. He was seriously injured and immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE ARYAN CALENDAR.—With a view to supply the much-felt want by non-English-speaking natives of India of a good calendar and directory, Mr. Vaman Shastri Islampurkar has published one in Marathi. It is a volume replete with information, carefully compiled and conveniently arranged, and certainly succeeds in what its editor desires.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A PARSEE LADY FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday morning, a Parsee woman, named Perozbai, aged 35 years, went to say her prayers at the sea-shore Back Bay, when she fell into the sea. Several gentlemen, who were present, went to her rescue. As she was unconscious, she was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,605 patients were treated in the month of April last. Amongst them 3,021 were Hindoos, 1,493 Mahomedans, 22 Parsees, and 69 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary, 492 were from Punchvati, 1,864 from Nasik, and 665 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 59 were from Punchvate, 1,045 from Nasik, and 389 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 21 were from Nasik, and 1 from village. Of the Christians, 15 were from Nasik, and 54 from other villages.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will perform the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....My Dear Father's Grave.
Overture.....To Masaniello.....Auber.
Valse.....Letitia.....Fahrbach.
Grand Selection. From Norma.....Bellini.
Valse.....Bie Una Zhaus.....Strauss.
Galop.....Pattergeister.....Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Overture.....La Neige.....Auber
Gavotte.....Entrancing.....Boggetti
Scena e Duetto ...Il Trovatore.....Verdi
Valse.....Fedora.....Bucalossi
Selection.....Les Cloches de Corneville.....Planquette
Lancers.....Pirates of Penzance.....Sullivan
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF BOOTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, Inspector Nelmes charged Luximon Gopinath, a reputed thief, with stealing two pairs of boots, valued at Rs. 3, from the house of Mahomed Noor Sahib, living at Grant Road. Shortly after 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a police sepoy on duty at Grant Road saw the accused walking along the road in a suspicious manner with the boots under his arm. The sepoy at once stopped the accused and questioned him as to how he got possession of the boots, and as he could not account satisfactorily for their possession, he was taken into custody when he admitted his guilt. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Buchoobai, a Parsee widow, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against her on a charge of failing to build washing-places, or *morees*, in twelve compartments, which were used by her tenants as shops in her house, at Trimbuck Purshotum Street. Mr. Sealy, pleader, who appeared for the defendant, said that she had been fined Rs. 25 already, and was now brought up on a further summons for still failing to build the *morees*. He pointed out that the defendant had been required by the Municipality to do this work under Section 257 of the Municipal Act, but that section gave the Municipal Commissioner no power to compel the construction of *morees* or washing-places in every room or any room of a house. The section dealt only with drains, and not *morees*. The Magistratee after hearing the arguments of Mr. Sealy, dismissed the case.

THE POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The following donations have been received in aid of the Poor Boys' Seminary, in response to an appeal made to the generous Bombay public and the Native Chiefs, in aid of this benevolent institution, on the occasion of the exhibition held last week in the Framji Cawasji Institute :—Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali, Esq., C.I.E., Rs. 30 ; H. M. Phipson, Esq., and Mrs. (Dr.) Pechey-Phipson, Rs. 20 ; Colonel W. H. Wilson, Rs. 10 ; R. L. Trevethick, Esq. (through Col. Wilson), Rs. 10 ; Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, Esq., Rs. 10. In addition to their donations, Col. Wilson has kindly offered a prize for the student who has attended best during the year ; and Dr. Pechey-Phipson for the pupil who has been most regular in attendance. Further subscriptions, forwarded either to the Hon. Secretary (Tardeo) will be most gratefully acknowledged.

DANCE AT LANOWLI.—Since the resignation of Mr. Wilderbore, of the appointment of secretary of the Institute at Lanowli, that station has been very dull. Last Friday, however, the bachelors gave a successful dance which roused the station into activity again. Mr. E. Willmer was master of the ceremonies, who with the assistance of the three stewards, Messrs. E. Wellman, D. Nelson, and J. White, worked hard to make the dance a success. They must each be congratulated on the efficient way they did their respective duties. The institute was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated by rows of lights, and the floor was all that could be desired. At 9 o'clock punctually dancing commenced. The gentlemen led their partners to the centre of the room and formed a long line for the "Grand March." Then the dancers broke up and formed squares for the lancers. Lanowli at present is crowded with visitors ; as also is Khandala. The heat during the day is trying ; but at night a fresh cold breeze springs up.

THEFT OF A TELEGRAPH WIRE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Superintendent Sweeney charged Rahimtoola Ismael, a dealer in parched grain, with theft, and dishonestly receiving and retaining 200 feet of copper wire, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to the Government Telegraph Department. It will be remembered that Mr. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Department, reported to the police last week that the telegraph wire between the Marine Lines and Churney Road stations had been severed, and that 200 feet of wire had been stolen. Superintendent Sweeney made inquiries and arrested the accused with the stolen property in his possession. The accused, on being questioned by the Magistrate, denied the charge of theft, and stated that he had bought the wire from a hawker. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that there was no doubt that about 200 feet of wire was stolen, but as the accused appeared to have purchased it in the ordinary course of business, he gave him the benefit of the doubt, and discharged him. The wire was ordered to be given to Mr. Edwards.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL ENGINEER.—An address was presented the other day by the employes of the Currimbhoy mills to Mr. John Knowles, the engineer of those mills, on his departure to England, on six months' leave. At the suggestion of Mr. Hormusji Kaikhusroo, the manager, Mr. James Hindle, was called to the chair, and in a short speech, eulogised the many good qualities of Mr. Knowles. After this an address was read to him, which ran as follows :—To John Knowles, Esq., Engineer, the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.—Dear Sir,—We the underaigned employes of the engines and mechanic department of the Currimbhoy Mills, having learnt with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that you are about to leave us for a short period for a change to England, beg respectfully to approach you with these few lines to bid you good-bye, and to take this opportunity of expressing our sentiments of the high esteem in which you are justly and deservedly held by all of us. Without dilating upon your many excellent qualities, we may say that your affable temper, kind nature, and impartial and considerate behaviour towards us, have so much endeared you to us, that we sincerely assure you we shall very much miss you whilst you are away in your native land. We shall hopefully and eagerly look for the day when we shall have the unfeigned pleasure of welcoming you back amongst us. We cordially wish you long life, good health, and a safe and pleasant voyage, and pray that you may soon be restored to us full of health and vigor to resume the duties of your appointment, which duties you have hitherto discharged to the entre satisfaction of your superiors and your subordinates. "Long may you live in constant peace and glee. From worldly cares and wearing sorrows free." Mr. Knowles saitably responded, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers given to him by the mill-hands ; after which the party partook of the refreshments provided. As a mark of esteem the mill was closed at 5 p.m.

FATAL STABBING CASE IN A DRINKING SHOP.

AUGUSTINE DENNIS, a Goanese, was yesterday charged on remand before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Saunders, of the C Division, with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on the 7th of April, through causing the death of Caithan Alice Furtado, by stabbing him in the chest with a knife. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared as Prosecutor for the Crown, instructed by Superintendent Sweeney, of the C Division. The prisoner was not represented by counsel. Joseph Fernandez was examined and said: I am a tailor, living in a boarding-house at Dhobie Talao. I know the accused and the deceased Caithan Alice Furtado. I remember the 7th April. At eight o'clock that morning I was at the club. The deceased and I went to the P. & O. Shipping Office, at Mazogon, where I saw the accused. The deceased entered the shipping office, and I remained outside, when Caithan Furtado came out and told me that he had got employment. He again entered the shipping office and returned with some money. The deceased Furtado, Augustine Dennis, Pedro de Souza, and myself, left together, and went into a liquor-shop at Mazagon, where we drank a pint of country liquor. Furtado paid for it, and we then got into a tram-car and got down at the Money School. We entered a liquor-shop, opposite the Dhobie Talao Police Station, and drank another pint of country liquor between us. The deceased paid for it, and we then returned to our club. It was then half-past one in the afternoon. The accused was worse for liquor, and the other three were not. The deceased Caithan sent out for a pint of liquor, and he paid for it. After consuming the liquor, I, Caithan Furtado, and the accused sat down for dinner in the club-room. Pedro de Souza left after we returned to the club. While we were at dinner D'Mello and Rodrigues were in the club-room. I spoke to Caithan Furtado and told him not to waste his money, and asked him to lend me some money. He replied that he had to buy a jacket and could not therefore lend any. Caithan Furtado asked D'Mello if a jacket had been sold, and was informed it had not. Furtado asked D'Mello if he would sell it for one rupee. Dennis, the accused, said he would not sell it for a rupee, but would take two rupees. D'Mello said, "This is how you spoil our bargains." The accused, who was the worse for liquor, thereupon got up and gave D'Mello a slap. I and Caithan Furtado told the accused it was not right to do so. The deceased Caithan and myself made the accused sit down on a box. The accused got up, and, saying, "Are you going to beat me," gave D'Mello a slap. The deceased said to the accused, "We have been telling you not to act in this manner" and struck him a blow with his fist on his mouth. After a short time the accused siezed D'Mello. D'Mello, in endeavouring to release himself, threw the accused down and fell on top of him. The accused caught hold of D'Mello by the neck and hit him on the left cheek. This was while they were on the ground. D'Mello called out, and Caithan Furtado and myself approached the two. The deceased Furtado took off one of his slippers and struck the accused with it. (Slipper identified and put in.) D'Mello and the accused stood up, and the deceased and myself told him to leave the club-room, and he complied. There was a knife stuck in a crack in the door, and at the time we told D'Mello to leave, the accused seized it. The accused then spoke to Caithan Furtado and D'Mello and, uttering the words, "You are going to beat me," struck the deceased on the left groin with the knife. At the time the deceased was stabbed, a woman, named Kitharee, was present. After the deceased was struck he said to the accused "if you mean to strike, strike me well." He then went and lay on a box, and the accused sat down beside him. Kitharee and I went to the accused, and he then said he would strike us also. We told him to give up the knife. The deceased Caithan went from the staircase to the middle of the room, where the accused stabbed him with a knife on his left breast. The deceased fell down, I became frightened, and went and called a sepoy. When I returned I could not find the accused ; but Caithan Furtado was lying down in the room. He was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital in a victoria by the policeman. This is the knife with which the accused stabbed Caithan Furtado. (Put in and identified.)

The prisoner pleaded intoxication in defence.

Corroborative evidence was given by two other witnessses, Baiznee D'Mello and Joseph Rodrigues.

The case was adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on the 19th instant.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING A BOMBAY MERCHANT.

WILLIAM HENRY GUEST, a Eurasian, describing himself as proprietor and editor of the *Simla News*, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the Esplanade Police Court, in response to the charge of cheating in respect of a promissory note for Rs. 650, preferred against him by Hajee Fatteh Mahomed Rahimtulla, Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Burder of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and, Bayley, to defend.

At the conclusion of the complainant's examination-in-chief, Mr. Burder, on behalf of his client, submitted that there was absolutely nothing in the complainant's case from which the charge of cheating could be held to have been substantiated. He did not wish to repeat his client's position, since it was sufficiently explained to the Court by Mr. Anderson. The execution of the promissory note was admitted, but it was not to be forgotten that it was signed by Mr. Guest only in his personal capacity, and not as agent of H. H. Kishore Singh of Jodhpore, although Mr. Guest had ample monetary discretion under the power-of-attorney that was executed on a five-rupee stamp paper and was dated the 18th of June 1887. The power-of-attorney sufficiently demonstrated that H. H. Kishore Singh of Jodhpore appointed William Henry Guest his true and lawful attorney to institute suits or applications, subscribe or verify plaints or applications, compromise and withdraw claims, to submit to arbitration any subject of dispute, and to appoint pleaders, and generally to appear and act for him in all matters, suits or proceedings, civil, criminal, or revenue, in British India, and to do all such acts and make such expense as may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the same." Mr. William Henry Guest was further authorised "to draw money for H. H. Kishore Singh and to take charge of property belonging to him." Mr. Burder contended that this power-of-attorney that was produced by the complainant in the Court was in itself sufficient evidence that Mr. Guest did not meditate anything criminal in the transaction.

Mr. Rele said that as he had been challenged by Mr. Burder to show whether it was deposed by the defendant that he would get the complainant appointed as the Maharaja's agent, he had only to refer to his Worship's notes, where this statement would be found. Mr. Guest had in fact assured his client that the borrowed sum would be transmitted to him as soon as he reached Jodhpore. In the prosecutor's cross-examination it was shown that he had lent money to another person besides the accused. Mr. Guest was to have used his influence with the Maharaja Kishore Singh in appointing the prosecutor as the latter's Bombay agent on a commission of from two to two and a half per cent. on purchases. But H. H. Kishore Singh did not appoint the prosecutor who knew that the matter rested entirely in the hands of Mr. Guest. The accused was not prosecuted because he did not succeed in securing the Bombay agency sanctioned in the prosecutor's name, but because the accused had made wrong statements concerning many essential particulars. The prosecutor had taken away the power-of-attorney from the accused as a guarantee for the repayment of the money.

Mr. Rele, intimating that it was his intention to proceed with the case, since Mr. Guest had induced his client to part with the money without any evident intention of repaying it, and was thus liable to criminal prosecution, the case was adjourned till to morrow for a farther hearing.

CLAIM AGAINST AN EXECUTRIX.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday before, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the case of Nagindass Runchordass against a widow named, Devaleebai, came on for hearing. Dr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr. Davar said that there was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 1,360, being the amount of legacy, together with interest payable by the defendant to the plaintiff under the will of her late husband. The learned counsel stated that the summons in this case had been sent through registered post to the defendant, who was living at Mehsana, but it had been returned refused. A registered notice was then sent to the defendant calling upon her to pay the amount of legacy, but that notice was likewise returned refused. On the 11th of March last the plaintiff put in an affidavit, in which it was stated that the cause of action arose in Bombay, inasmuch as the will under which the plaintiff claimed the legacy was made here and proved in the High Court. The testator was a trader in Bombay, and the outstandings were realized here, and the amount of the legacy was also payable here. The defendant was residing at Mehsana, in the Gaekwar's territory, and the plaintiff applied that leave might be granted to him for filing this suit in the Court, and that the summons might be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda for service on the defendant at Vishanagar. The Acting Chief Judge, Mr. Chitty, granted the complainant's application, and accordingly the summons was transmitted to the defendant for service, but was returned refused. On the 10th of October, 1881, the testator, Motichund Cureemchund, died at Mehsana, and previous to his death he, by the will, dated the 12th of July, 1881, appointed the defendant as his executrix. On the 17th of April, 1883, the widow, Devaleebai, obtained probate of the will from the Bombay High Court. The fourth paragraph of the will stated that "if the outstandings due by Europeans to me should be recovered, then my executrix should give therefrom Rs. 1,000 to Nagindas as a legacy." The learned counsel said that his client made enquiries, and had reason to believe that the defendant had already recovered sufficient outstandings to enable the widow to pay to the plaintiff the whole of the legacy, together with the interest, which amounted to Rs. 360. The plaintiff had from time to time demanded the amount sued for ; but the defendant had not yet paid him the money due to him and hence this proceeding.

After the claim had been proved his Honour gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed plus Court costs, and made it payable within a week.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard.

RE AMIRCHAND TALAKCHAND.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy for the insolvent, asked for three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that his client had not received the account sales of jewellery of the value of over fourteen lakhs of rupees, which was consigned to various firms in England, and that, in the absence of these account sales, his client was unable to close his accounts. His Lordship granted the application.

RE HAJEE MAHOMED ALLIJ.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE RICHARD DAVIDSON.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of an opposing creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order. The insolvent, however, did not appear, and no application was made for him.

RE NARONDAS MADHAVDAS JAMNAGARWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE ABDULLA HAJEE MAHMED.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted on the 13th ult., calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Little. Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the insolvent, opposed the application on the ground that an affidavit made on the other side was served very late on his client, and that he had no time to reply to it.

After some discussion, his lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE PESTONJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order, remarking that it was opposed by a creditor, who was formerly a partner of his client in the business of the Alexandra Hotel. The allegation against the insolvent was that he had failed to pay the instalments from September last.

Mr. Inverarity, for the opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed his property, and had made over no assets whatever to the Official Assignee.

After some discussion, his lordship granted the application.

RE HAJEE ABOO AHMED.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing for three month's on the ground that a suit against the insolvent was pending in the High Court His lordship granted the application.

RE MEGHAJEE KAYA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ESSAJEE DOSSAJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for his client's discharge on the ground that he had settled with his creditors. Mr. Manker appeared for a creditor, but offered no opposition ; and the application was granted.

RE DYAL RUTTONSEY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE DONALD GREENHALGH.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MOOLABHAI SUNDERJEE.

The insolvent appeared in person for his discharge. His lordship, on looking over the schedule, remarked that insolvent had recklessly run into debt. The discharge was therefore adjourned for one year.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Sumar Mahomed and another ; Nana Succaram and another ; Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Ibraham and another ; Shaik Abdula bin Fakir Mahomed ; Abdul Rahiman Goolam Mahomed ; Abdulla Ajam ; Bhau Succaram ; Pestonjee Cowasjee Kapadia ; and Jivanbhai Currumchund.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon'ble MR. Justice FARRAN.)
(At 3 p.m.)
For Judgment.

5-90—Crawford, B B and B—E C K Ollivant vs Serafina de Ga—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Summary Suits to be heard in Chambers.

209-91—Wadia and G—Goma Pita and others vs Atmaram Trimbuck.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

192-91—Jafferson B D and K—Kashegur Hiraghur vs. Kishoreur Bhavneshvagar—Wadia and G.

664-90—Tyebjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Conroy and B.

551-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodher Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.

632-90—Ardesir H and D—Junmahomed Hajee Ebrahim Joosub and another vs Sayaju Assana—Janardhen and A.

For Further Direction on Commissioner's Report.

450-89—Conroy and B—Haji Abdool Rahiman Haji Allaruckia vs Haji Nurmahomed Haji Tarmahomed and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.

510-90—Roughten and B—Annie Geary vs. W. E. Jellicoe—R. S. Kipsey.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

201-91—Little S. F. and N.—The National Bank of India, Ld., vs. Nanjee Bhanjee and others—Crawford B. B. and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

565-89—Crawford, B. B. and B.—Dhunbaijee vs. Nowrojee Bomonjee Vakil and others—A. H. and D., P and R., B. and M., W. a d G., and J. C. Cama. (For further hearing.)

341-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.

724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassum.

576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabibee and another vs Fatmabibee and others—Tyebjee and D.

101-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Rughoonath Jaising vs Ram Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D, and K.

607-90—Roughton and B—Bachoo Hajee Abdulla vs Haji Baisett Lubdey—J C Cama.

331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bal Gunga vs Hurjewan Vussonjee—Little, S F and N.

515-90—In Person—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs. Dagdu Easu—In person.

574-90—Payne G. and S.—Dharsey Moorarjee vs. Jivan Laljee and others—Jefferson B. D. and K.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bendi, 2,296 tons, Captain C. W. Beneke, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Amra, 593 tons, Captain A W Smyth, arrived in harbour

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES !! !—We have for sale a good collection of Ladies' English-made Gold-cased Watches at exceptionally low prices. From Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Makers, Bombay and Poona.

NEW PIANOS, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,750. All Iron Framed and specially made for India. Pianos on the Monthly Payment System.—33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE and Co.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35. Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RECEIVED LADIES' Companions, with Musical Boxes etc., Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m.

BISCUITS prepared with MELLIN'S FOOD. Suitable for Invalids and Infants. Prepared only by J. PEARSE and Co., at their own Factory, in Bombay, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

GYMNASTIC TEACHER WANTED, for the Sir D. M. Petit's Gymnastic Institution. Must be thoroughly competent, a Non-Commissioned Officer or Pensioner qualified as an instructor in a Central Military Gymnasium. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE F. Patell, Honorary Superintendent, at Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. S. SOLOMON'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, &c., at "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK will be SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, on account of the concerned, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 3 p. m.

FOR SALE, or TO LET, a TEAKWOOD BUNGALOW, situated on the Apollo Bay Reclamation, owner leaving Bombay. Apply within to H. J. THOMAS.

FOR SALE, "PUNCH."—A Powerful Chesnut Pony, 13-2, up to weight. Good action believed sound. Would make a splendid Dog-Cart Pony. At BENNETT'S Auction, Saturday, owner going Home. Offers received by "HOMO," care of this Paper.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Rooms large, airy, and open to the sea Breeze Terms moderate.

FOR EARLY SALE, a Herd of 8 CHEETUL (Spotted Deer) of several ages, some breeding and 3 other Deer ; also 30 running feet RAILINGS, SHEDS, &c. Apply to MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK, thoroughly used to general English Correspondence, good writing, and thorough knowledge of English indispensable. Apply "Y.X.Z," care of this Paper.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

COTTAGE PIANO, FOR SALE—Excellent Boudoir over-strung Piano by Soundy & Co., almost new. Cost Rs. 650. Offers ! Address "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., have just received a new Stock of Real and IMITATION LACES for Dress and Millinery purposes at exceptionally low rates. Patterns free on application.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter Cannanore : —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Meadow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN

CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give notice that from the 8th Instant till the 8th June 1891, any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th May, 1891.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

TRAVELLING.

DUST.

GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOKS, JACCONETS, AND MULLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hurgowan Ramjee—

About	4 cases	31-4½ ins.	18½ yds.	white nainsooks.	
"	3 "	38 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	15 "	33-3¼ "	18 "	do.	do.
"	24 "	38 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	29 "	38-3½ "	18 "	white jacconets.	
"	68 "	38 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	25 "	37½-38 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	20 "	41 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	14 "	39 "	20 "	do.	do.
"	21 "	33 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	57 "	39 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	2 "	45-5½ "	22 "	white nainsooks.	
"	7 "	39-40 "	18 "	white mulls.	
"	8 "	39 "	18 "	white nainsooks.	
"	5 "	33 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	10 "	30 "	18 "	do.	do.
"	5 "	38-39 "	18 "	do.	do.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 7, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CHAWLS AT KHURSETJEE SUKHLAJEE STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the material of the existing halalcore Chawls at Khursetjee Sukhlajee Street, excepting the Corrugated Iron Sheets.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES, AUSTRALIAN HORSES, &c., LATELY THE PROPERTY OF MR. HORMARJEE ARDASER HORMARJEE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort.

1 English built c spring Landau by E. Kesterton.
1 c spring open carriage by Souza and Co.
1 English built open carriage by Disturnal and Co.
1 English built Waggonet (Brake) Binders, Paris.
1 pair of Australian Horses.
2 serviceable horses.
Sets of double and single harness, &c., &c.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
1 pony.
1 old shigram (broken).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 7th May, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COTTON SPINNING MILL, BOMBAY.

On an early date Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Lower Mahim, Purbhadevi Road, subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale, the undermentioned property :—

1. A first class mill building recently constructed, two stories high, with new machinery and every mill requisite, ready to commence working 20,000 mule spindles, capable of easy extension to 30,000 spindles. A blow-room capable of holding sufficient machinery for 40,000 spindles, mixing-room, cotton loft, engine-room, rope-ally, cast iron tank, blow-room chimney, chimney stack, 135 feet high, godown, capable of holding 1,400 bales of cotton, mechanic shop, smithy, large tank and cooling drain, fine office building with store-rooms beneath at entrance gate.

2. An enclosed compound measuring about 34,500 square yards which is sufficiently large to contain a weaving mill or another spinning mill of 30,000 spindles with all necessary out-houses godowns &c.

3. Engine, triple expansion of Pollit an l Wizzell, finished in the very best style, and capable of giving economically 600 to 650 Indicative Horse Power.

4. Three first class multitubular Boilers by Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, capable of developing 900 I. H. P. at 150 lbs pressure on the square inch.

5. A first class spaced economizer of 228 pipes, with driving gear complete, by Messrs. Locock.

6. A Donkey Feed Pump by Messrs. Power, of Salford.

7. One Barker hoist, one Bobbin Hoist, a first class hydraulic baling press and a good set of (4) Hydraulic Pump Distribution Box and Hydraulic Piping with gearing complete.

8. Four first-class yarn bundling Presses and Roller covering machinery.

9. A large quantity of stores and spare parts of machinery.

The premises and machinery can be inspected at any time, so that purchasers may satisfy themselves by personal inspection that the Mill is complete in every respect and ready to commence working.

For permission to inspect the property and conditions of sale and for any further particulars apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors to the vendors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 7, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6.

CONSOLS declined ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 95⅜ ; but the market rates of discount remained at Monday's level. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106¼. A drop of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 44⅛d.; and, Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours and one per cent. in 4½ per cents. at £75, and £76¾, respectively ; while, in New York the metal was down ⅜ cents. at 98½ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. down, at 4·88¾ dollars. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is quoted by Reuter at 7s. per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ lower, at 94½ ; Exchange on London was a centime down, at fcs. 25·27½.

The Market for Bombay Linseed was firm at Monday's quotations, both for spot and arrival Seed. Wheat, on the other hand, had a downward tendency, and No. 1 spot soft white in Liverpool was ¾ per cental lower, at 7s. 8½d.; White Delhi being unchanged, at 7s. 5½d., and Soft Red at 8s. 0½d. per cental, ex-quay.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 13-16d. per lb., and the Market closed firm, though quiet for Surats and Arrivals, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Quotations for East Indian Cotton came unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for May to June-July deliveries, 1-64d., for August-September, but unchanged for September-October. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer.

In New York there was virtually no change in Cotton, the spot price remaining at 8⅞ cents, while August Futures were one point lower, at 8·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales ; and the following is now the comparison between arrivals at the Ports this season, and in the previous two years to the same date.

	1891	1890	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	12,000	2,000	6,300
Three days' do.	27,000	9,300	14,300
Since 1st Sept., 90	6,585,000	5,671,800	5,420,500

Our local market for the staple has become firm in tone to-day, and a considerable business has been done, though the Mills have taken about twice as much stuff as exporters. The purchases of the latter, amounting to 1,650 bales, have consisted of 700 Dhollera, at Rs. 182 ; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 135-49 ; 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 180-3½ ; and 200 Damurgaum Ginned, at Rs. 170 per candy ; while local spinners have bought 2,400 bales, made up of 300 Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 158 ; 300 Morvi, at Rs. 173½-75 : 300 Damurgaum, at Rs. 165-6½ ; 200 bales each of Mowa, at Rs. 178 ; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 161-1½ ; Banda Ginned, at Rs. 155-66 ; and Pachora at Rs. 144 ; 100 bales each of Oojein, at Rs. 161 ; and Oomra Ginned, at Rs. 159 ; 250 Indore, at Rs. 147; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 183 per candy. Prices have ruled Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for Bengals, Bellatee, Dharwar, Westerns, and Bhownugger, but are otherwise unchanged.

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in the demand for this staple, and only a small business has been done again in a quiet market, while prices have given way one anna per cwt, closing quotations being :—

White Pessy	91	per cent. Rs. 5-2-0	per cwt.
Do.	85	" " 5-1-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....		" 4-13-6	"
Red Delhi.....		" 4-10-0	"
Hard Yellow.....		" 4-5-0	"
Red Ahmedabad.....		" 4-11-0 to Rs. 4-11-6	
Hard Red.....		" 4-3-0	"

SEEDS have remained steady, and a moderate business has been reported on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	10,679	bales.
Wheat	90,344	cwt.
Linseed	19,750	"
Rapeseed.....	15,832	"
Gingelly.....	2,191	"
Poppyseed	859	"
Groundnuts	8,982	"
Castorseed	2,665	"

FREIGHTS are weaker, and takers of tonnage are holding back for the present in the hope of lower rates. A June trading steamer has been fixed to-day, at 27s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a drop of about 3-16d. on yesterday's top rates, and although a little Bank demand Paper was given at 1s. 4 15-16d., the rate soon disappeared, and, at the close, 1s. 4 29-32d. could be obtained in one direction only. Some three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 5 5-32d., for all May delivery, and this became the final rate for ready Bills, the market closing with a quiet but fairly steady feeling.. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16 to 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1'80½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and drooping in sympathy with the news by wire regarding Silver and Silver Securities, and rates for Fours declined at one time to 105⅞ for May, 105⅜ for the next Settlement, and 105 7-16 for the 30th June account; but rates rallied before the close, and 1-16 to ⅛d. higher was quoted, the final price, for Money, having been 105¼.

SHARES continue quiet and out of enquiry on all lines; and no change of importance has taken place to-day.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah.....	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

Exchange in India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. "	76⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m.

Burmah line right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	3	50 p.m.	19	6
Teheran	6	2	43 p.m.	...	35
Suez	6	2	10 p.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	3
" Kurrachee ...	...	10	...	2
" Madras	...	28	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 5.

10 p.m.	81·3

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

6 a.m...	77·4
10 a.m...	85·8
2 p.m...	88·0
4 p.m...	87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COOMBES—March 22, at Zetland Villa, Uxbridge, Lieut and Quartermaster J W Coombes, 3rd Buffs, aged 47 years.

MATHERAN.

BIRTH.

HATCH—April 29, at Matheran, the wife of Henry F. Hatch, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LLOYD—HUNTER—April 28, at Amluckie, Nowgonz, Assam, by the Rev Sydney Endle, Fitz-warren, second son of Colonel Lloyd, of Aston Hall, Oswestry, England, to Agnes Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late William King Hunter, of Welfield, Barwickshire.

DEATHS.

DROESE—April 19, at Landour, Mussoorie, after nearly 50 years of active missionary service in India, the Rev A Droese, late of Bhagulpore.

DUNLOP—May 1, at 10 Elysium Row, Calcutta, of typhoid fever, Colin Bodmer Dunlop, aged 27 years.

EMBLETON—April 5, at Sambulpore Road, B-N Railway, Elijah Edward Embleton, aged 56 years.

FRASER—March 7, at Pinti, Paoebe Silvia, the beloved wife of Donald Fraser.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

THE Administration Report of Travancore for the year 1889-90 adds another chapter to the tale of progress which every year has brought with it since Sir T. Madhava Rao assumed the administration of the State more than thirty years ago. That the Travancore State, which was once a hot-bed of injustice and misrule, should within this period have so far progressed as to have a Legislative Council, efficient police, and a well-organised system of administering justice, is no small compliment to native administrative talent. The Legislative Council is, of course, a somewhat rudimentary organization, and its powers are narrowly limited. But the mere existence of such a body shows that the Maharajah and his advisers wish to keep in touch with well-informed opinion. Where previously the enactment of laws and regulations was a mere play of whim and caprice, there is now a guarantee that no important change shall be carried out without careful consideration. Among the measures introduced into the Council during the year under review, mention is made of a Bill to regulate the grant of loans of money to private individuals for agricultural improvements. It is a pity the report is silent on the nature and scope of this Bill, for the experiment is one which has been made with varying success in all the provinces of British India. But a steady attempt is evidently being made by the Dewan to improve the material condition of the State. In order to encourage the cultivation of indigo, for which the soil of South Travancore seems well adapted, a liberal loan was made to an indigo planter from Assam on favourable terms. Another advance was made to a Graduate of the Agricultural College at Madras, who has started an experimental farm in the State. To these endeavours to improve the agricultural condition of the State is added an industrial enterprise in the shape of a paper mill, which, we are told, was approaching completion when the year under review closed. These efforts are supplemented by agricultural and industrial exhibitions and cattle-shows, which are held from time to time and are reported to find favour with the people of the State.

Passing from these attempts to improve the material condition of the State we come to the means adopted to afford protection to the people. Under a European superintendent, the Travancore police have gained in efficiency. The percentage of punishments inflicted on police officers and men, and of crimes detected by them, are good enough ; but better still is the very low percentage of illiterate men in the body. Of the 1,610 men that form the force, no less than ninety-four per cent., we are told, can read and write. There are presidency towns in India which cannot show so satisfactory a percentage. The percentage of such men in the Madras Presidency in 1889 was, it is stated in the report, only a little over seventy-six. The average annual cost of a policeman is put down at a hundred and ten rupees, whereas a hundred and seventy-two represents the corresponding figure in the Madras Presidency. These comparisons can scarcely be meant to show off Travancore to the disparagement of the neighbouring British districts ; but they indicate healthy emulation at all events. To increase the efficiency of the police, a superannuation fund is to be started, and to make sure that the fund shall be on a sound, self-supporting basis, the scheme has been placed before competent actuaries in England for the preparation of the necessary tables. We have heard of Native States launching similar projects in mere imitation of the British model, without taking the trouble either to understand the system on which the model they are copying is based, or to ascertain beforehand if their undertakings are workable, and as a consequence their projects fail, and the ryots suffer. The example of Travancore in this instance is, therefore, worth following, and will, it is to be hoped, attract in other Native States the attention it deserves. The administration of justice is also well reported on. The number of public servants charged with offences shows a large decrease, whereas the number convicted shows an increase, both of which are satisfactory features, in that the former speaks well for the honesty of the service, and the latter indicates a decrease in the number of false or frivolous prosecutions of public servants. Besides having the advantage of an honest administration, the ryots have not to complain of the law's delays ; for, taking all the courts together, we find that the duration of original suits was about nine months, and of appeals five months, against nearly twelve months and six months respectively in the year previous to the one we are reviewing. The average duration of appeals in the High Court was five and twenty days, but excluding exceptional cases, the duration was just two weeks. This is a most satisfactory feature, and compares very favourably with the returns from elsewhere. The most noteworthy point, however, in the judicial administration of the State is the existence of what is called the Judicial Committee, which hears appeals against the decisions of the High Court. In other Native States, the final appeals are disposed of by the Maharaja himself, which is a questionable procedure, leading, as it not seldom does, to miscarriage of justice, as the Maharaja, however well-intentioned he may be, is not expected to show the faculty for appreciating law and fact which alone can make him competent to sit in judgment upon the decisions of the High Court. It is therefore necessary that he should associate himself with judicial experts for deciding the final appeals, and Travancore has taken a step in forming a Judicial Committee which other Native States will do well to imitate.

The Report before us is not an attempt to give a rose-coloured view of the work done in the State, for it makes no secret of certain unsatisfactory features in the working of the lower courts. But altogether, the administration of justice is creditable to the State, and is well worth studying by native administrators for the vigilance with which the working of the different branches of the administration appears to be controlled. Not the least satisfactory feature of this branch of administration is the very small surplus left to the credit of the State after deducting the expenditure on law and justice from the receipts under the same head. Unlike some important Natives States, Travancore has not been making income out of its judicial department, and that is saying not a little in favour of the principles on which the administration is carried on. The Public Works Department has been doing good work, and a sum of not less than thirteen lakhs of rupees, which gives a percentage of sixteen on the total State revenue, was spent during the year on works of public utility. It is noteworthy that the Travancore State has its own post-offices, which seem to be well managed. The total number of post-offices was increased during the year under review, and to this increased convenience of the public were added the reduction of registration fees for letters and the introduction of embossed envelopes of different prices. The medical department was re-organised during the year, and an additional grant of twenty-eight thousand rupees per annum was alloted to it for increasing the salaries of medical subordinates ; provision was also made for recruiting the local service with men passed out of the medical college at Madras and for opening a few more hospitals in various parts of the State. The expenditure on education amounted to a little over two lakhs and a half. There were in all 2,318 schools in the State at the end of the year, giving instruction to nearly a lakh of pupils. More than three hundred of these schools were newly started during the year we are reviewing. There are a number of girls' schools giving the benefits of education to more than ten thousand girls, an Arts College, teaching up to the M.A. and B.L. standard, a Sanskrit College imparting instruction in the Vedas and the Shastras, a Medical School, and an Industrial School of Arts, and over a thousand primary schools. Travancore is evidently supporting education with a lavish hand. In spite of this large expenditure on education and public works, and notwithstanding the remission of interest on arrears of taxation, and the abolition of certain vexatious cesses, the finances of the State are in a healthy condition. The total revenue amounted to nearly seventy-eight lakhs and a half, showing an increase of eighty-four thousand rupees over the receipts of the previous year ; and this is reported to be the highest revenue yet attained. The aggregate expenditure was a little over seventy-three lakhs of rupees, being in excess of that of the previous year by nearly three lakhs and a half. There was thus a surplus of about five lakhs and fifteen thousand rupees. This raises the balance in the treasury to a little over seventy-two lakhs, which means nearly as much as the total annual expenditure of the State. This well-nigh finishes the tale of progress in the State during the year under review. It will be seen from this that the ideal which Sir T. Madhava Rao placed before him of providing "for every subject, within a couple of hours' journey, the advantages of a doctor, a schoolmaster, a judge, a magistrate, a registering officer, and a post-master" has been steadily kept in view by his successors in office, notably by the present Dewan, Mr. T. Rama Row, to whose administrative ability the report before us bears striking testimony.

THE Rajabai Tower mystery has not as yet been cleared up, and at the present rate of progress the inquiry will last several days, perhaps weeks. It would of course be unreasonable to expect complete elucidation when of thirty witnesses to be produced by the police alone only a dozen have as yet given their evidence. Much time is spent in repetitions, which may have their utility, but do not hasten matters. Still one or two points of considerable interest begin to emerge. For one thing the Parsee youth whose unmannerly whistle and rude exclamation in the University Gardens when the two young ladies were walking towards the Tower have gained him the execration of his fellows, was yesterday shown to have subsequently ascended to the gallery of the Tower and to have been there at all events for some minutes. The presumption naturally is that he followed the young women whom he had so rudely addressed just previously. The sepoy of the Accountant-General's office who went up to the gallery with the two young ladies and five other visitors while the havildar was procuring the key of the clock-room, saw Aslajee in the gallery. The Parsee in question did not speak to the girls, or otherwise misconduct himself in the few minutes he was under observation. Mr. Inverarity elicited from the witness the fact that when he went down to the clock-room he no longer saw Aslajee, who might have been at the other side of the gallery ; not he did see that individual go down or leave the Tower. The University havildar, however, when going up with the keys met Aslajee coming down. The havildar went up to the gallery and brought down to the clock-room five of the seven persons ; the girls declining to go down to see the clock, as "they had seen it seven times already." The elder girl said this ; but the havildar deposed that he had never seen them in the Tower before—a statement which coincides with the evidence of Buchoobai's mother that she had never spoken of the Tower, and had never asked to go there. Buchoobai told the havildar to "go," saying they would descend presently. Mr. Inverarity asked the witness whether he had seen Aslajee go down beyond the clock-room ; the answer was in the negative. The witness also stated that he did not look back to see whether Aslajee followed him up the staircase. Both these witnesses testified that the girls were not at all excited or in any distress of mind when they were left at their own request in the gallery. The sepoy stated that he had seen a Parsee boy and a Parsee girl in the gallery near the two girls ; they went down with the five visitors to the clock-room and with them descended to the basement, where the dead bodies of the deceased were seen lying outside the porch. Mr. Craigie was asked by Superintendent McDermott to produce the Parsee boy and girl, as their evidence would be most important in the elucidation of the case. Mr. Craigie making no response, Mr. Inverarity remarked that it could not be supposed that Mr. Craigie had Parsee boys and girls in his pocket, and he could not produce them either then or the next day, but they would no doubt be produced before the close of the inquiry. According to a statement made to the police, the boy and girl have asserted that when they left the gallery, the two girls were weeping bitterly and embracing each other. In view of the deposition of the two witnesses examined yesterday that when they left the gallery the two young women were not at all distressed or despondent, and the positive assertion of one of them that the Parsee children then went down to the clock-room with the other five visitors and did not return to the gallery, we are here brought into the presence of a new complication.

IN so difficult a case, with three contradictory theories in presence, each of which is open to plausible and possibly well-founded objections, it is unfortunate that the Government has not employed counsel to put the relevant facts in their due perspective before the jury. The able counsel who represents the kindred of the deceased, naturally confines himself to the duty specially devolving on him—that of watching the case in the interest of the family. The public interest, and the reputation and safety of possibly innocent third parties, may easily be imperilled in the absence of an *amicus curiæ*, whose assistance would be invaluable by supplying the requisite legal skill to elucidate what is essential by the marshalling of important facts and the subordination of irrelevant or trivial details. The police have by unremitting efforts accumulated much material ; and Superintendent McDermott has shown great acumen in suggesting questions to elicit information ; but it would be contrary to usage, and in principle highly objectionable, for an officer of Police to conduct the examination-in-chief of witnesses, and re-examine them after cross-examination. For such work the services of a barrister of experience are essential, and even experienced counsel would not undertake such a task without the aid derived from the instructions of a solicitor acquainted with all the ascertainable facts. In the present case the Government which represents the public leaves the facts to marshall themselves.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN'S judgment in the case of Ragunath Damodhur against Janardhan Gopal and others, is of some importance in its bearing upon recent movements against long-standing but pernicious customs in the Hindu communities. The plaintiff was a member of one of the Kayasth castes which, after the manner of the Rajputs and of some of the castes in Guzerat, has laid down sumptuary rules for itself, aimed principally at curtailing expenditure at marriages and funerals. Amongst other prohibitions contained in these rules was one directed against the engagement of naiquins to sing at wedding festivals, the object of the prohibition being the common object of all these rules, namely, the discouragement of extravagance. The plaintiff, on the occasion of his nephew's marriage, disregarded the rule by introducing singing women in the rejoicings, and so brought himself under caste censure, a resolution being passed depriving him of the right to be invited to caste feasts. The plaintiff regarded this as equivalent to excommunication, and sued for five thousand rupees damages. Mr. Justice Farran's decision upon every point on which he held that he had jurisdiction was against the plaintiff. The suit failed as a suit for defamation. It failed, too, so far as the plaintiff sought to establish that the defendants had gone beyond their powers. They meted out, the learned Judge held, a caste penalty peculiarly appropriate to the caste offence. The plaintiff had broken a caste rule as to the observance of certain quasi-religious ceremonies, and the punishment was a deprivation of the invitation to such ceremonies. "The right to such an invitation, Mr. Justice Farran declared, with translucent clearness, is not a legal right. It is a social privilege which caste usages, and caste usages only, entitle a caste man to receive, and the caste is the only tribunal to which a caste man deprived of that privilege can resort . . . . As long as a caste in passing a rule confines the enforcement of it to social caste sanctions, and does not seek to deprive a man of property or legal rights in disobeying it, this Court has not jurisdiction to enquire into the nature of the rule." Looking at the matter, as we may well do, as one of policy, we may be thankful that the High Court has thus clearly laid down the rights of a caste to give effect to its reforming

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHILIAN INSURRECTION.

PARIS, MAY 5.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced in the Chamber, this evening, that Chili had asked for the mediation of Brazil, France, and the United States, and that each country had proffered their good offices to restore peace.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, MAY 5.

Altogether 62,000 miners in various parts of Belgium are now out on strike, and conflicts between the gendarmes and strikers are constantly occurring.

Dynamite bombs have exploded on the doorstep of a house belonging to a capitalist at Liege, and at the houses of workmen residing at Mons and Roux who had refused to join the strikers. In all three cases the fronts of the houses were completely shattered by the explosions.

HIGH PRICE FOR CEYLON TEA.

LONDON, MAY 6,

A parcel of tea from the Haviland Estate, Ceylon, was sold yesterday in Mincing Lane, realising £17 per lb.

THE CINQUE PORTS,

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith has been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

EFFECTS OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The Paris house of Messrs. Rothschild has quite unexpectedly declined to proceed any further with the issue of the new Russian Conversion Loan.

This action is generally regarded as a protest against the renewed and extreme persecution of the Jews in Russia.

SENTENCE ON CAPTAIN VERNEY.

Captain Verney, M.P., has pleaded guilty to the chief counts of the charge on which he was arrested, and has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

WASHINGTON, MAY 6.

The grand jury at New Orleans has refused to indict the men who were arrested in connection with the lynching of a number of Italians, giving as their reason for throwing out the indictment that the jurymen before whom the murderers of the chief constable of the city were tried, were equally divided in their opinion for and against acquitting the accused, and that some of the jurymen were suborned. The grand jury also add that the lynching was the spontaneous act of the people, and that it would be difficult to fix the guilty upon any individuals.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

LIEUTENANT GRANT'S NARRATIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, April 2, Lieutenant Grant was out reconnoitering with a party in the direction of the enemy's lines when he saw a man signalling with a flag. Taking out his own handkerchief and tying it on a stick he replied to the best of his ability. The man then ran forward. He proved to be a Goorkha signaller, belonging to the 44th regiment, who had been taken prisoner at Manipur. He presented a letter from a number of Babu clerks, &c., who had been taken prisoners in it. They begged Lieutenant Grant to go back, stating that if he continued to advance they would all be killed, and adding that the Regent was in communication with the H. E. the Viceroy regarding the recent events in Manipur, and that Mr. Williams was with them. Lieutenant Grant thought this was an officer belonging to one of the Assam Regiments, so he sent word back: "Why does not Mr. Williams come. Send him to me to-morrow." The Goorkha returned to Manipur, and was sent back with an offer from the Senapati to suspend fighting that day, to which Lieutenant Grant assented. Next morning Mr. Williams appeared. Lieutenant Grant met him well outside the camp, and for the first time acted the part of Colonel Howlett. He borrowed two stars from a Jemadar's shoulder straps and placed them on his own. He was no longer a Subaltern, commanding a small detachment, but a Colonel with a regiment at his back. It was to this ruse that he unquestionably owed much of the respect with which he was afterwards treated by the Manipuris, who had no real idea of the strength of the force with him or that one solitary young officer was leading. They had a taste of the fighting quality of these bold intruders, who continued to push forward, after learning that five hundred Goorkhas had been beaten at Manipur and officers of high position killed. On meeting Mr. Williams Lieutenant Grant saw that he was not the officer he had expected to meet. Mr. Williams explained he was the telegraph signaller, and stated that the Manipuris had only taken him out of irons on April 1, and sent him to Thobal to negotiate. Mr. Williams then presented Colonel Howlett, whom he took Lieutenant Grant to be, a communication from the Senapati Tekendrajit, stating that the prisoners would be released if the force would retire. Lieutenant Grant replied in a letter to the following effect:—"You tell me you are going to release the prisoners if I go back to Tammu. That is all very well. I will go back, but all the prisoners who wish to return with me, must come with me." This letter he signed as Colonel Howlett. Mr. Williams went off with the reply, and returned with an answer that all the prisoners wished to go direct to Assam. The Senapati added that if Colonel Howlett wanted rations to enable him to return to Tammu they would be given to him. Colonel Howlett sent back word that the Babus can do as they like, but the sepoys must obey orders, and come with me. If one of the prisoners is harmed the officers here will not be able to restrain the Sikhs and Punjabis from killing every man, and burning every house in the country." Lieutenant Grant could not resist the temptation at this critical moment to show his contempt for the cowardly lot of men he had defeated, so added a postscript, "I am going to shoot some ducks, don't be afraid." Lieutenant Grant spent the remainder of the day in strengthening his camp. Panjis, that is, sharp bamboo spikes, were freely placed about, and ladders were made in order that the roofs of houses might be reached in case of fire. There was no thought of withdrawal, the sepoys being in good spirits and confident of holding out against the whole of the Manipuri army. On April 4, Tekendrajit sent a letter giving a complete list of the prisoners, and a statement signed by the principal Babus saying that all wished to return to Assam. He added that the supplies demanded, namely, five hundred pounds of atta, fifty pounds of dhall, and fifty pounds of ghee were being sent at once for Thobal from Manipur, and closed his letter by saying all that the prisoners were released yesterday, and to-day you must go back to Tammu. You will not be harmed on the way there, as a proclamation has been issued that you are to pass through in safety." Had Lieutenant Grant closed with this offer, and marched away he would probably have found himself treacherously attacked on the road, and his party destroyed, but with his brevet rank of Colonel there seems to have come a ripening judgment by which he was able accurately to gauge the danger which enveloped him. He therefore replied to the Regent, as Colonel Howlett, in the following terms:—"Your Highness may be correct in determining to send the prisoners to Assam so as to convince the authorities that it was not your fault that the recent disturbance took place, and that you had taken the first chance in putting yourself right, but that does not do away with my difficulty, which is that I cannot possibly go back empty-handed. I therefore suggest that your Highness should send to me a man of high rank of your court as a hostage. I will release him on parole during my march, and on arrival at Tammu I will give him up my own horse, and treat him like a gentleman. As soon as I receive a telegram saying the prisoners have reached Cachar in safety I will send him back with an escort as far as he likes. On my arrival at Tammu I will at once wire to H. E. the Viceroy that your Highness is doing all you can to restore order. I thank your Highness very much for sending the rations, but I cannot accept them till matters are settled." This letter was given to two Manipuri Baboos, who had brought the communication from the Senapati. They talked in Hindoostani with Lieutenant Grant, as they supposed Colonel Howlett for about an hour, but were kept at a safe distance from the camp, so that they could learn nothing as to the strength of the force. On the 5th the Goorkha signaller came from Manipur again. This time without any note, and said all the prisoners were gone, and he was going too. Prince Angaon Sanka, commanding the troops, in front of Lieutenant Grant's camp, had told him to inform Lieutenant Grant that unless he retired at once upon Tammu the camp would be attacked. Lieutenant Grant asked if nothing was said about a hostage, and the Goorkha replied a Subadar was offered as such. Lieutenant Grant thereupon wrote to the Manipuri Commander as follows:—"I cannot possibly go back. I should be disgraced if I went away with empty hands. A Subadar is nothing like a good enough hostage for one hundred and eight British subjects I suggest the Aprai Major, the gentleman who has charge of the Tammu road, as a suitable and fitting personage as a hostage. Directly he comes I will get ready to start, but give you to understand that I will not go back empty-handed." This letter closed the negotiations. The Manipuris had occupied the village in Lieutenant Grant's rear, and another on his right flank; but they were too far off to do any mischief, and dared not advance any firing from these directions as when an attack was made in the front and on the left, their bullets might strike their friends. Meanwhile Lieutenant Grant had heard nothing from Tammu, though many anxious looks were cast down the road for the help that it was hoped was near at hand. On the 6th he had to fight his third action, and the mettle of his men was severely tried. A little before six in the morning, the enemy's guns opened fire, and fifteen shells fell in and about the camp, wounding two of the elephants. At seven the guns ceased firing, and the Manipuri infantry advanced to the attack. This time Lieutenant Grant contented himself with holding the enclosure, which was his camp proper, on the bank of the water-course. He did not line the wall in advance, but he had strengthened the abatis there, so that the enemy would not readily remove it. Fire was reserved till they were within two hundred yards, when he gave the signal, and then his men began pouring in steady volleys. The Manipuris immediately took to the cover offered by walls and trees. At 8 a.m., finding the attack was most pressed against his left front, Lieutenant Grant took ten Goorkhas, crept out along the watercourse, enfiladed the walls on his left, and in a few minutes had cleared that side. The party was fired at by the Manipuris holding the village in Lieutenant Grant's rear, but without effect. At 11 a.m. no impression had been made on the camp, the sepoys being so well protected that they could fire accurately through the loopholes without exposing themselves. Lieutenant Grant now determined to try and clear his front a little, taking six Goorkhas of the 43rd with their havildar. He himself was armed with a double-barrelled sixteen-bore breech-loader and a revolver. The party crept up the ditch between the road and the compounds, got to the corner, and enfiladed the wall, behind which there were one hundred of the enemy, who ran at once; but facing the corner and cut off from it by a deep ditch full of water, was a wall, five feet high, from which the Manipuris began firing. Luckily it was not loopholed so they had to expose themselves when aiming, for a quarter of an hour. The Goorkhas had some fine snap shots at the heads as they were raised on the wall, while their young commander was using his his buck shot cartridges with fine effect. At last the Manipuris, finding the exposure was almost certain death, sneaked away from this hot corner, and his immediate front being clear, Lieutenant Grant returned to his entrenchments. The havildar, Gambir Rai, who was with him, had the lower joint of his right thumb smashed by a bullet; but he never let go his rifle or complained of being wounded. After this there was a pause of about an hour in the fighting, during which Lieutenant Grant sorrowfully emptied his last box of ammunition after it had been served out to his sepoys. The sepoys of the 12th Burma, armed with Sniders, had fifty rounds per rifle while thirty Goorkhas with Martinis had only twenty rounds each. Lieutenant Grant speaks in the highest terms of the way in which all his men husbanded their ammunition throughout. There was no wild firing, and the discipline was admirable.

THE CAWNPORE WATER-WORKS.

The water-works scheme at Cawnpore has come to a deadlock, owing to the Municipality refusing to sanction the necessary funds.

FURLOUGH.

Mr. G. L. Lang, late Commissioner, Jhansi Division, has left for England, on furlough.

POLITICAL PROGRESS IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

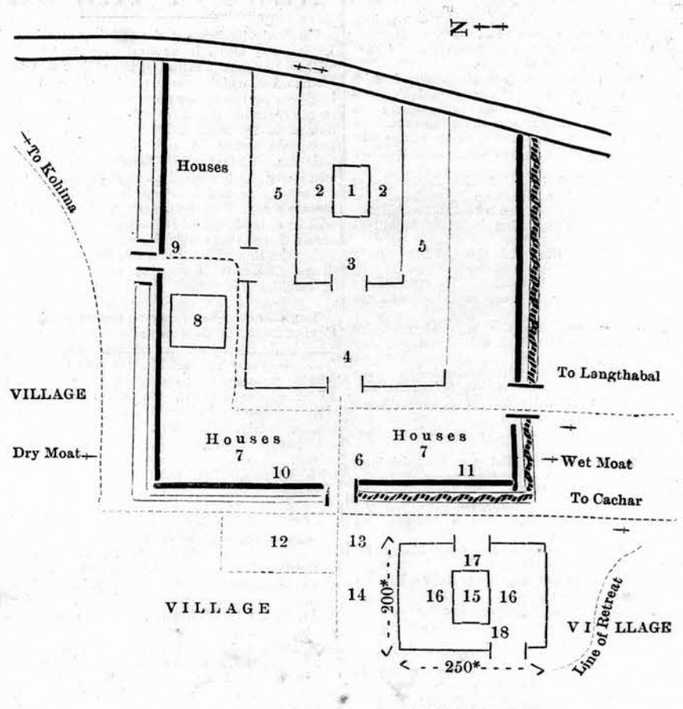
A large number of natives of Travancore recently petitioned the Maharajah for recognition of their claim to have a larger share in the administrative work of the Government of their country. The reply has now been received, which may be regarded as very favourable, though not altogether satisfying. The Maharajah says he will be very happy to give preferment to people of the classes referred to in the memorial, according to the requirements of the public service and the circumstances of the country, and, more than all, according to individual merit as compared with other classes. In regard to admitting into the Travancore service men from outside the country, the Government, though prepared to offer every inducement to duly qualified natives for preferment, think it may sometimes be desirable to bring in men whose training and experience in much larger field of British services, is calculated to improve the local service and the administration. The Dewan will meet a small deputation from the petitioners, and discuss any plans they may have to lay before the Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay on the 4th instant.

PLAN OF THE MANIPUR PALACE AND RESIDENCY.



VILLAGE.

1.—Citadel.
2.—Palace enclosure wall, 6 ft. high, loopholed.
3.—Palace gate.
4.—Gate of second enclosure, where Parade-ground, Magazine, and Durbar Hall are.
5-5.—Outer or second enclosure, walls of mud, 8ft. high, loopholed.
6.—Main gate.
7-7—Houses of palace followers.
8.—Jubraj's house.
9.—North gate.
10.—} Position of guns after we retired into Residency
11.—} 4 p.m.
12.—Market place.
13.—Our Camp.
14.—Polo-ground.
15.—Residency Building.
16-16.— " compound, low wall all round, about 4ft. high.
17.—Treasury and Gateway.
18.—Point of egress.
Distance from 11—15 about 100 yds.
" " 10—15 " 400 "
" " 11—17 " 40 "

THE FIGHTING AT MANIPUR.

THE following account of the events at Manipur on the 23rd and 24th of March, and of the withdrawal of the British troops, is from an eye-witness:—Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner, left Golaghat on the 7th March with his escort, under the command of Colonel Skene, D.S.O., 42nd Goorkha Rifles. The escort consisted of 400 rifles, 200 being of the 42nd Goorkhas and 200 of the 44th Goorkhas. The whole party arrived at Kohima on the 14th March, and crossed into Manipur territory on the 16th on reaching the Manipuri frontier post of Mao Thana. Here the Chief Commissioner was received by a well-known man, called the Tongal Major, who is said to be a most blood-thirsty individual. The Tongal Major is in reality the Foreign Minister of the State, and was Governor of the hill tribes. Presents of fowls and vegetables were produced for all the British officers, and everything was done to make them comfortable. The march was continued without incident until the 21st, when Sengmai was reached, distant 11 miles from Manipur (Imphal). Here the Senapati, or Lord of the Army, met the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Grimwood, the British Resident, also came out to see the Chief Commissioner. He returned the same afternoon to Manipur, having received instructions to make every preparation for Durbar to be held at the Residency on the 22nd. On the 22nd the force started for Manipur, and the Chief Commissioner was met five miles out by the Jubraj or Heir-Apparent.

As there seems to be considerable misunderstanding as to the names and titles of the Manipuri royal family, it will be as well to explain how this misunderstanding has come about. The Manipuri officials in order to rank are as follows:—The Maharaja, the Jubraj, the Senapati, the Dolorai Henzuba, and the Dulai Henzuba. In September last, before the revolution broke out, the man on the Manipur throne at the present moment was Jubraj, and the man called Jubraj now was Senapati, and the man called Senapati now, was Dolorai Henzuba. As the Government of India declined to recognise the usurper as Maharajah, the old titles of the men have been retained when reference has been made to them.

To continue the narrative. After a short conversation with the Jubraj (in this narrative the present titles are being used) the whole party marched on. A mile and a half from the Residency the Maharajah's Band met the column, and played it in, the route being lined by troops. Arrived at the main gate, the usual salute was fired, and the Maharajah came out, and met the Chief Commissioner. After the usual exchange of compliments the escort was marched into camp, and the Chief Commissioner went into the Residency. At 12 noon (22nd March) the same day preparations were made for the Durbar at the Residency. The Maharajah arrived in due course, and waited for the Jubraj and Senapati. The latter, early in the day, had written complaining of ill-health, so his attendance was excused. This was followed up by a letter from the Jubraj to say he also was ill and could not come. The Chief Commissioner, however, declined to have any Durbar unless the Jubraj was present. On this the Maharajah returned to the palace, and it was arranged to have a Durbar at 3 p.m. if the Jubraj could attend. Three o'clock came, but no Jubraj, so the ceremony was put off again till the next day. Two attempts were made the next day (23rd) to hold a Durbar, but without success, and it became evident that the Jubraj did not intend to make an appearance. By this time it had leaked out what was intended to have been done at the Durbar. The Government was to acknowledge the usurper as Maharajah and he was to be called upon to arrest the Jubraj, and hand him over to the British authorities. A guard of 80 men, under Lieutenant Lugard, 42nd Goorkhas, was held in readiness to take away the Jubraj as soon as he was arrested to Senmai, where the Chief Commissioner's signaller, Mr. Williams, had been left, with a guard of 20 men to look after the baggage of the 80 men, who wereto return with the Jubraj.

Mr. Grimwood having failed to induce the Jubraj to come to any Durbar, an order was sent to the Maharajah to hand him over, and he was informed that in the event of his failing to do so, force would be used to take him. Mr. Grimwood, accompanied by Lieutenant Simpson, 43rd Goorkhas, took this letter to the Maharajah, who called a Durbar, and after some discussion, a reply was given that this could not be done. Colonel Skene was then ordered to proceed to the Jubraj's house and arrest him on the following day.

At this time, in addition to the 400 rifles of the escort, there were 100 rifles of the 43rd Goorkhas as the Resident's escort, of whom half were in the Residency and half at the cantonments at Langthobal, four miles from Manipur. These latter had Martini-Henry rifles, with 100 rounds per man; the Chief Commissioner's escort had Sniders with forty rounds in pouch, and 13,000 rounds of Snider ammunition, which was found in the Residency, thus giving the men 72 rounds per man.

The attack was made at dawn, and the following were the orders issued:—Captain Butcher, 42nd, with 120 rifles, to attack the Jubraj's house; Lieutenant Lugard, 42nd, with 50 rifles in support; Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Goorkhas with 30 rifles, to proceed to the north gate and cut off the retreat of the Jubraj; Lieutenant Chatterton, 42nd, with 30 rifles, to take the main gate; 100 rifles to remain in reserve under the immediate orders of Colonel Skene; 100 rifles in the Residency and 20 rifles in camp, the two latter being under the command of Captain Boileau, 42nd; the 20 rifles that had been left at Sengmai were ordered to come into Manipur, during the afternoon of the 23rd, when matters began to look serious, but, owing to heavy rain, this could not be done, and further orders were sent to start at daybreak, and they were warned to look out for an attack. Through some mistake only 10 men of the 42nd came in the next morning, the 44th men all remaining at Sengmai with the signaller Mr. Williams, and were afterwards dispersed.

The palace of Manipur consists of three lines of defence, the innermost, surrounding the palace buildings, being of burnt brick, about 16 feet high, and loopholed for rifle fire; the second line is a mud wall, 8ft. high, loopholed, and has a small moat round it, from which the palace employes obtained their water-supply; the third, or outer line, was built of bricks, but had been allowed to fall into ruin, with the exception of that portion, which was in front of the Residency. This part had been repaired quite recently, and was loopholed in two tiers, and was about 8ft. high. A moat, 60ft. wide, runs round the outer wall, and is about 10 ft. deep, but it was dry, except for the bit in front of the Residency and the south side.

The Jubraj's house was between the outer and second lines, and near the north gate. A mud wall surrounded it, and in the enclosure was a large temple, built of brick, from the top of which fire could be brought to bear on the palace walls. The occupation of this by Captain Butcher's party explains the charge of desecration brought against us. The images were not interfered with, the Goorkhas themselves being Hindus. The Residency is a pukka house, built over masonry cellars, which were shell proof; the roof was of thatch. All the Government officers, such as telegraph and post office, were inside the Residency compound.

The Manipuris only occupied the two inner lines, and the gates of the outer wall. At dawn, about 5 a.m. the attacking force started. The main gate was surprised, and two officers and 17 sepoys made prisoners, and four killed. Captain Butcher reached the walls of the Jubraj's house unseen, but the noise in clambering over roused the sentries, who challenged, and fired. A general fire was opened on the party, and the place was rushed and taken at the point of the bayonet. Several Manipuris were killed or taken prisoners, our casualties being small. Lieutenant Brackenbury, in his advance, overshot the mark, and found himself hemmed in with a cross-fire, and in attempting a rush with his handful of men, he fell wounded in four places, and his native officer fell mortally wounded, and a havildar was shot dead. The remainder of the party, beaten back, failed to recover their officers, and fell back, sending eight of their number for assistance. Colonel Skene then went up with 100 rifles to the Jubraj's house, and leaving 30 rifles with Captain Butcher, he dispatched Lieutenant Simpson with 70 men to look for Lieutenant Brackenbury, whose exact whereabouts were unknown. Colonel Skene himself returned to the Residency to consult the Chief Commissioner and to inform him that the Jubraj had not been taken. Lieutenant Simpson, in the meantime was continuing his search, but was unable to recover Lieutenant Brackenbury until 3 p.m. Two attempts were made by two men of the 42nd, and a havildar of the 44th. During the first attempt they managed to get a rope round the wounded officer's body, but could not get him away under the terrific fire of the wall, only a few paces off. The second attempt was more successful, and they succeeded in dragging him into shelter, when the poor fellow was found to have been hit seven times, and he explained how he had been fired on every time he moved.

In the meantime, at the Residency, things had not been as pleasant as they might have been. Whilst the Chief Commissioner was having breakfast about 11 a.m., an attack in force was made in rear of the Residency, two bullets crashing through a window in the pantry, where Mrs. Grimwood was cutting up sandwiches for the officers in the palace. The suddenness of the attack made her courage fail, but she soon recovered, and returned to her work, and sent sandwiches into the palace. To stop this firing from the rear, Captain Boileau fired the village behind the Residency; this had the desired effect for a short time, but as soon as the fires died down the firing was just as bad. About 4 p.m. Colonel Skene, having received intimation that the palace force was running out of ammunition, sent out Lieutenant Lugard with orders for the force to retire. These were carried out, and the whole party was inside the Residency wall by 5-30 p.m. As soon as the party at the main gate had retired the wall in front of the Residency was immediately occupied by swarms of Manipuris, who kept up a continuous fire on the Residency, two seven-pounder guns were also placed in position on the wall, and these started shelling the Residency.

The wounded who were brought in were all placed in the Civil Hospital, close to the Treasury gate, and within 50 yards of one of the Manipuri guns. The enemy soon discovered the contents of the building and opened fire on it, and made it so hot for the occupants that Dr. Calvert decided to move all into the Residency, this idea had to be abandoned however, owing to the open state of the ground betweeen the buildings, and all the wounded were passed out of a window at the back of the hospital and placed behind the masonry foundation in the open. Whilst assisting Dr. Calvert Lieutenant Lugard had a narrow escape, a bullet, passing between his legs, slightly grazing one leg.

About 7 p.m., Colonel Skene and the Chief Commissioner decided to see if any terms could be made with the Maharajah, and Lieutenant Simpson was sent off to sound the "cease fire." After a little delay the call was responded to by the Manipuri bugles, and Mr. Grimwood called out that he had a letter for the Maharajah, and a man came from the palace walls to fetch it. During the delay in getting a reply, a Manipuri Subadar, who was formerly in one of the Assam Regiments, and who is a Goorkha, carried on a conversation with the men behind the Residency wall. He informed the men that the 43rd Detachment at Langthobal had been cut up, and all their rifles employed against us during the day. This, it has been since proved, was not quite the case, as some managed to escape to Thobal, and joined Lieutenant Grant's party.

After a little delay a reply was received from the Maharajah to the effect that he had no desire to make war against the Queen, but that we had attacked him first, and he had defended himself, and he went on to say that he was willing to stop firing if we threw down our arms "in one minute." The word used for "throw down" was differently interpreted by Mr. Grimwood and Mr. Cossins, the former took it to mean simply cessation of firing, whereas the latter read it to mean literal surrender of arms. An idea of doing the latter was scouted at once, but to settle the question the Chief Commissioner enquired if an interview were possible with the Jubraj. This was arranged, and the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Skene, and the three others proceeded towards the palace. We watched the party for some time, and saw them halted. Then the whole crowd—Manipuris and all—disappeared inside the gate. No sound of a struggle reached our ears. Three hours passed by, during which we re-arranged the line of defence, and issued what little ammunition still remained. About midnight Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Chatterton were strolling about the road in front of the Treasury, when a Manipuri called across "the Burra Sahib's not coming," and went on gabbling a lot of Manipuri, which the officers could not understand. A prisoner in the Treasury guard-room was called out to interpret, and whilst he was doing so, the guns suddenly opened fire, and immediately the wall of the palace shone up through the flashes of a terrific fire opened on the Residency. Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Chatterton escaped in a marvellous manner, both untouched. Captain Boileau decided to evacuate at once, and orders were issued to this effect. About 1 a.m., we started, the advance guard forcing a way through the Manipuris, who after a little resistance broke and fled. The column moved on as rapidly as possible to get clear of the village, and then halted to get everything into order, and to allow of strugglers coming in. After a short rest, we moved on, passing through several villages, but only at one were we fired at, and then only one shot. Slowly we made our way along the road, and at six in the morning came in sight of Bishenpur, where there was a strong guard. Having no ammunition to waste, and having a large number of wounded, we left the road, and took to the hills, to avoid collision with the Manipuri Thana. When we reached the top of the hills, a large number of Kuki Nagas came out, and told us to go back. We informed them that we wanted to go to Cachar, and they replied we might go where we pleased if we went quickly, as their orders were to stop us. We proceeded along a short way, when suddenly we came on a thana. They also told us to go back. This we declined to do. The Manipuri Subadar then informed us that he had orders to take all the British officers back to Manipur, and that the men might go on. When it was pointed out that Mrs. Grimwood was with us, he thought it over, and decided to let the party go by unmolested. As we moved off a few shots were fired at us by some Manipuris, who had been following us. We marched on till 9 p.m., when Mrs. Grimwood's twisted ankle was so painful that we decided to halt for the night. Mrs. Grimwood's pluck during the action round the Residency and afterwards during the very trying march of the 25th, was simply marvellous. Just before the firing recommenced at the Residency she was inside the house, assisting Dr. Calvert in his work with the wounded, and went on with her work when the shells began to drop, just as if nothing was going on. On the march she only had on a thin pair of house shoes. In these she marched twenty-five miles in nineteen hours continuous walking.

At dawn on the 26th we started again and determined to take to the road, across country, walking with wounded men, was out of the question. As soon as we reached the road we heard voices coming up the hill. Instantly we ambushed, and waited for sometime, but no one came, so we continued down the road. After marching about an hour or so we came upon a guard of Manipuris, who were busy, cooking and bathing. We made them all prisoners, and made enquiries about the road. They informed us that the road was stockaded a little further on, and that 400 Manipuris were in position above the road. We were entreated to leave the road and take to the jungle. This we decided not to do, and taking one man on ahead as guide we moved on quietly. Suddenly the advance guard got into the middle of the ambuscade, as soon as the first flush was over, and the men could see where the Manipuris were firing from, a sharp fire was returned, and Lieutenant Lugard with a few men rushed the stockade, and opened fire on the enemy from the other side. A Manipuri was shot here, who had been seen taking deliberate aim at Mrs. Grimwood. As soon as the wounded and Mrs. Grimwood had passed the stockade, the advance guard moved on. They had barely gone 100 yards when a cry was raised "the 43rd are coming," and looking across the valley we saw the column led by Captain Cowley, hastening to our assistance, the Manipuris seeing them bolted, and left us in peace. This was about noon. No one had tasted any food, except bamboo leaves and other jungle produce, since the afternoon of the 24th, the men had had no square meal since the evening of the 23rd. From this into Cachar we had no opposition. The men suffered great privations from want of food as they were placed on quarter rations, and the marches were most trying. We reached Lakhipur on 1st April, and were treated most hospitably by the planters of the district, who were most anxious to do everything for us.

Mr. Grimwood estimated that there were from 6,000 to 8,000 Manipuri troops present in and around the palace on the night of the 23rd. The majority of these were armed with Enfield guns and their ammunition is given to them annually by the British Government. They had also four seven-pounder mountain guns, which were presented to them at various times for services rendered to us during the Naga Hills Expedition and the Burma Campaign; ammunition for these also is given annually. The guns made bad practice on the Residency, very few, if any, of the percussion shells bursting, and the lime shells almost all burst in the air, high up. The men working the guns were afraid to expose their persons to take aim.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR MOORE, R. E., is transferred from the Bombay to the Rangoon division of the Military Works Department. The following appointments have been sanctioned:—8th Bengal Infantry.—Major A. T. Weller, 9th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Second-in-command, vice Gastrell, on leave. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Colonel A. McC. Bruce to be Commandant, vice Hawes, vacated; Major O. C. Redford to be Second-in-command; Captain W. duG. Gray to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant P. J. Miles, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 1-4th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant B. C. Waterfield, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to be officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure. 1-5th Gurkhas.—Captain A. R. Martin to be Second-in-command; Captain A. A. Barnett to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant R H. M. Currie, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure. 2-5th Gurkhas.—Major G. Hawkes, from 1st Battalion, to be Second-in-command.

Colonel R. M. Jennings, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Captain H. A. Ravenshaw, 26th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant R. Harman, 4th Sikh Infantry, have each been granted six months' leave out of India on medical certificate.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have been elected Stewards for the year 1891-92, viz:—

Mr. Tom Lemesurier
Colonel J. F. Willoughby
Colonel A. M. Rawlins
Col. W. Merriman, C.I.E.
Colonel F. W. Rhodes
Mr. T. M. Filgate
Col. R. Westmacott, D.S.O.
Hon'ble C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I.
Capt. C. A. Anderson, vice Mr. A. Keyser, on leave.

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

1st May, 1891.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

DR. BLANEY, the Coroner, resumed proceedings in the inquiry into the Tower tragedy, in the University Library yesterday afternoon. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared again to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives for the deceased, Buchoobai and Perozbai.

The crowd was as large in every way as on the previous day, the hall being crowded almost to suffocation, while faces peered in at all the windows from the outside. Some interesting evidence was adduced, although there was nothing yet to show or give any clue to how the fatality occurred.

The most interesting evidence was that of the Accountant-General's sepoy and the University havildar, and the excitement was renewed on the appearance of the young Parsee, Manockjee Aslajee, who was recognised by both witnesses as having been seen in the Tower, although, from the statement of the latter it appeared that the Parsee ladies were found all right after he had seen Manockjee on his way downstairs. The first witness was Bhagwandas Runchordas, the "horse and gharry dealer" who appeared the previous day. He merely said he did not notice any one following the two Parsee girls in the garden other than Manockjee. Daulat Luximan, a peon in the Accountant-General's office, who was examined in turn by the Coroner, Superintendent MacDermott, Mr. Inverarity, and the jury, took up a long time. His story was similar to that which he told Superintendent MacDermott last week. Some friends, he said, had come to see the Secretariat, and after that he took them to see the Tower. Amongst several people waiting at the foot of the Tower he noticed the Parsee Aslajee, who, trembling and looking very scared, was brought forward and recognised by the witness. The audience murmured loudly, but controlled their excitement better than on Tuesday, and did not allow themselves to break into any unseemly disturbance. After that the two Parsee girls, Buchoobai and Perozbai, came to the Tower and wanted to go up. He and the University havildar went up with them and one of the girls handed the havildar two two-anna pieces to divide amongst his men. He saw some children on the top of the Tower, and Superintendent MacDermott asked Mr. Craigie to produce them if he could. Mr. Inverarity replying said he was not prepared to produce them now, but they would no doubt be examined before the inquiry was over. Witness said he did not see the Parsee Manockjee Aslajee leave the clock-tower at all, and did not know what became of him. He might have escaped, for there were many windings. Examined by Mr. Inverarity he said Manockjee was in the clock-room, but he was not one of the party who came downstairs. Then on the top, the passage was so narrow, two could not walk round it abreast, and as he did not go round, he could not see if Aslajee was there. Being asked by the jury if, when he saw the girls on the top of the Tower, they were excited, he said they were not. When he came down he said he saw the bodies of the girls. And here an important question was asked by a juryman. "How long," he was asked, "from the time you left the top of the Tower (that was when he last saw the girls) elapsed till you reached the bottom, including the time occupied in examining the machinery?" and he answered a quarter of an hour. Atmaram Babajee, the University havildar, corroborated the last witness in most of his statements; but he created a little sensation by saying that on his way up he met the Parsee Aslajee on his way down, and saw the girls on the top of the Tower afterwards. In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, however, he said it was at the clock-room door he met Aslajee. He did not see where he went to, and he could not say whether he had followed him upstairs again, nor did he know who were on the opposite side of the narrow balcony from that in which he was. Gungoo Ghurojee, Messrs. Lund and Blockley's man, was next examined, but nothing of special interest was stated by him. The following is a detailed report of the evidence:—

Bhagwandas Runchordas, re-called and examined, said: I stated yesterday how I had seen the two girls passing through the gardens, and when they went out of my sight round the corner of the University Library, I did not see anybody following them except Aslajee, nor did I notice anybody in the University Garden.

By the Jury: How was Manockjee dressed?—In a black coat, white trousers, and a puggree. His coat was buttoned, and open at the collar.

Did you know him before?—No. After the occurrence I saw him once at Superintendent MacDermott's quarters before I saw him here yesterday. I had no conversation with him in the University Garden; but I was looking at the Parsee when he whistled.

Dowlat Luximon, a peon in the Accountant-General's office, residing at Kalbadevie Road, said: At two o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, April 25, I was in my office, when Luximon Wahitia, who is a friend of mine, brought three guests of his to the office, and asked me to show them the Secretariat offices and building. I did so, and after bringing them downstairs, again I asked them to come and see the University Tower. On arriving there we found the havildar of the University Library sitting on the steps of the Library. It was then about 3 p.m. I asked the havildar to allow my friends and me to go to the Tower (Atmaram Babajee, the havildar in question, was called and identified by witness), and he asked the hamal who was sitting on the step, to open the door, and allow us to go up. While we were standing and talking with the havildar, a Parsee came out.

Could you recognise him if you saw him?—I could. (Manockjee Aslajee was again called, and was recognised by the witness amid some sensation.)

Witness, continuing, said: Aslajee paid some pice to the hamal, and the hamal opened the door leading to the Tower, and the Parsee entered first, my friends and some other men who had been waiting there following. The other men were—two Hindus—a man, and a boy.

Was there nobody else?—No.

By Mr. Inverarity: Was nothing said about some children?—Along with my friends were five or six persons.

By the Coroner: Then can you tell us who were the children?—One was a boy, but I did not notice his caste. They all went upstairs immediately after the Parsee.

What became of you?—I stood at the door below.

Were there no others?—There were five or seven boys who were refused admission by the hamal, and they shouted "Hooray?" Then while I was standing there the hamal put a lock on the door outside. I remained there conversing with the havildar, and a few minutes afterwards two Parsee ladies came there whom I did not know at that time. One of the two deceased asked me to let them go into the Tower. I referred them to the Library havildar who was sitting by me. Having asked the havildar to be allowed to go up, the havildar took the key from the hamal, and brought them through the ground-floor of the University Library, and I followed. After going upstairs we went to the Library door, which was locked, and the havildar opened it. He then took us to the door of the Tower, which was also locked, and having opened the door, we saw two Mahomedan women coming down. One of the Parsee ladies then gave me two two-anna pieces, without my asking for them, and told me to give one to the havildar, which I handed to him, and the Parsee ladies told him to distribute it amongst his men. The havildar then led the way up the staircase, and we all followed. After we had reached the first landing, the havildar said he was going to fetch a key to show them the clock-room and the clock works; and left them to do what they liked. The Parsee ladies continued to go up, and I followed them to the top above the clock.

Now, it is a long distance from the first landing to the top above the clock. Did you meet anybody on the way?—No; the ladies walked round the balcony and looked about.

Were either of those ladies wearing spectacles?—No; I am sure they were not, but I am not sure that they carried anything in their hands. I then met my friends, who had gone before me on the top.

Who else were there?—In all about twelve persons; my five friends and seven or eight others who were there before us.

What length of time had you been standing there when the havildar came with the key, ?—About ten minutes. We had been looking round about that time, when the havildar came with the key and asked all who were there to come down and see the clock works. Leaving us, the havildar went up to where the Parsee ladies were standing, and then came back. I asked him whether they were coming, and the havildar said they had told him they would follow afterwards; but

I did not hear them say so. We all then went downstairs to the clock-room.

Did you leave the two ladies alone?—I do not know whether there was anybody or not.

But as far as you could see were they alone?—There may have been somebody.

But as far as you could see?—There was an old Mahomedan standing at the door. We went into the clock-room and examined the works for about seven or eight minutes, when the havildar took us into the verandah to show us the hands of the clock. That over, we all came down.

Which way?—By the round staircase, which was not the same way as I came up. Coming down we met a Baboo who was standing in a recess. We all came down to the compound, when I found the Parsee ladies lying under the porch.

The same two Parsee ladies?—They were the same ladies. One was dead, and one was alive, I think.

When you went to look at the hands of the clock did you observe them?—Yes; but I do not know what time it was.

After you saw the bodies, what became of you?—We stood there for a few minutes after which my friends went home, and I returned to my office.

By Mr. MacDermott.—I have got my three friends here. (Three friends of the witness were then brought in for identification.) These are my friends who went up the Tower before me. Their names are Wittoo Babajee, M. Luximon, Narayan Raghu. (Two others were also produced for identification. The other two men here present, Luximan Narayan and Babajee Sudhu are the other two friends of mine I met on the top of the Tower, and who went up the Tower with my three friends.

Are these the five men who followed the Parsee, Manockjee Aslajee?—Yes.

When you took the two Parsee ladies up to the top of the Tower, did you find these five men with Manockjee Aslajee?—Yes; Manockjee Aslajee was there. (Another Mussulman, named Malikbhai Maniokbhai, and also a boy were produced.)

Witness: I saw the Mussulman lying at the top of the tower, reclining on his arm and breathing heavily, at the entrance to the landing. I do not remember the boy.

A man named Purbashanker Pudamsee was next produced.

Witness: I saw this man on the top balcony looking down on the bells.

Then, when you took the Parsee ladies on to the top landing, did they go by the right or the left?—They turned to the left, but did not go out of my sight at first. After some time however, I went round by the other side, and as they went on I lost sight of them.

Did you notice any Parsee children on this landing when you went up?—I noticed some Parsee children, who had also come there before me. They were looking at the bells.

Would you be able to identify these children if you saw them?—No.

The Coroner: But you have not tried. If you did see them, could you recognise them?—I can see.

Supt. MacDermott: Then, I would ask Mr. Craigie to bring these children forward if he can. It is my duty now to ask him to do so.

Mr. Inverarity: I do not know that Mr. Craigie has it in his power to bring them forward now. He does not carry these children in his pocket.

Supt. MacDermott: Then, will Mr. Craigie give an undertaking to produce them to-morrow?

Mr. Inverarity: No; he will not do so.

Superintendent MacDermott: It will assist the inquiry materially.

The Coroner: If during this enquiry these children are produced, this man can be recalled.

Mr. Inverarity: Well, no doubt, these children will be examined during the inquiry.

The witness, continuing, said: The children came downstairs with my friends.

By Superintendent MacDermott: Did you see Manockjee Aslajee leave the clock-tower at all?—No; I did not notice.

By the Coroner: You mean to say you did not know what became of Manockjee Aslajee?—I do not know.

But surely he could not have escaped?—There are some windings.

By Mr. MacDermott: When on the balcony, did you hear any screams?—From the time I left the top till I got to the bottom I heard no screams.

Had you this bottle (bottle produced) under your arm when you went up the Tower?—I had that empty bottle under my arm.

How many of your three friends came from up-country?—Two of my three friends are up-country men.

Two Bengalees, Surchander Chowdree and a boy were produced.

The Witness: The first, Surchander Chowdree, I saw in the recess on coming down the Tower.

By Mr. Inverarity: Where was it you last saw Manockjee Aslajee?—On the top balcony.

He was not with you in the clock-room?—No.

He was not with you on the balcony when looking at the clock hands?—No.

He was not one of your party going downstairs?—No.

On the top of the Tower there is a narrow passage, is there not?—There is a narrow passage on the top of the Tower, and two people abreast could not walk there.

There were a number of people there you say?—Yes. There were a number of people on the top with me, but I only walked half-way round and back again.

And could you see what persons were there, although you did not go all the way round?—I could not see persons on the opposite side.

May there not have been persons on the opposite side whom you did not see?—There may have been.

Where were the Parsee ladies standing when you went down?—They were on the High Court side of the Tower.

What were they doing?—They were standing, looking round.

When you went down to the clock-room how many people went down from the top baloony in front of you?—They all went down before me, I and the havildar and I were last.

If the Parsee had gone down with your party, would you have seen him?—Yes, I should have seen him.

By the Jury: I can read the hands of the clock, but I did not notice the time.

Were the Parsee ladies excited when you saw them on the top of the Tower first?—No, they were not excited.

Did you see Manockjee talk to the Parsee girls on the Tower?—I did not see Manockjee speak to either of the ladies.

Was Manockjee in any way excited?—I do not know whether Manockjee was excited.

What time elapsed from your leaving the top landing, including the examining of the clock, &c., to reach the bottom?—About a quarter of an hour.

Atmaram Babajee, havildar, Bombay University, residing at Girgaum Road, said: On the 25th of April last, about a quarter-past three, I was sitting on the ground under the Library porch when two Parsee ladies came, and one of them asked the sepoy of the Accountant-General's office to be allowed to go up the Tower. He referred those ladies to me, and I told them to go up. They expressed a wish to go up by the door, which is reached by going through the Library upstairs. I took them upstairs, and the Accountant-General's sepoy came with us. I opened the door of the Library, and took them into the balcony, and then opened the door leading to the Tower. Then seeing some Mahomedan women and children I stopped, and allowed them to pass. As we were standing there one of the Parsees gave the sepoy two two-anna pieces, which the sepoy gave to me, telling me to divide it amongst my men. I then told the ladies and the sepoy to go on, and I would fetch the clock-room key.

That was your suggestion, not theirs?—No; they did not ask to see the clock. They then went up, and I went down. I went to the sepoy in charge of the Tower. (Gungajee Heerajee, Messrs. Lund and Blockley's man in charge of the Tower was called and recognised by witness.) I told that man to show the clock machinery to the Parsee ladies, and that they had paid me four annas. He refused; but gave me the key, and told me to go and show them the works. I went up with the key, and when I got to the fifth balcony, that is, the one immediately below the top, where I saw a Parsee coming down. I never had seen him before, but can recognise him. (Manockjee Aslajee being again called amid renewed murmurs and slight hisses, was recognised by witness as the man he saw in the Tower.) Witness resuming said: I then went to the top balcony, where there were about ten persons. I asked the Accountant-General's sepoy where the Parsee ladies were, for I could not see them. He pointed to the other side of the Tower. I went round in that direction, and found them alone, standing against the parapet wall looking in the direction of the High Court. They were talking to one another. I showed them the key of the clock Tower and asked them to come.

Did they seem depressed or happy?—I did not observe. But on asking them to come, one of them observed she had often seen the works before, that they would not come just now, and told me to go. I at once left them, and told the sepoy they were not coming. I came down, and was followed by the others.

But the sepoy has told us you were last?—Oh, no! I went down first, and the others followed me, about seven men in all, I think, including the sepoy. We went into the clock-room, and I showed them the machinery, after which I took them to the balcony, and showed them the face of the clock. After looking at the clock we all went downstairs. I was last, and while coming down I met a Baboo and a lad going up. All the men in front of me went by the outer staircase, while I came down through the Library hall upstairs. When I was half-way down the staircase my hamal told me two persons had fallen down. I did not come down at once but went upstairs and closed all the doors and came down again. I saw the two Parsee girls lying dead. One was lying on the Library steps, and the other was carried in and laid beside her. Some thought she was alive as her pulse was beating, but I thought she was dead.

Then, what became of you?—I left the Library about 5-30 p.m.

By Superintendent MacDermott: I have made over to the police the two two-annas pieces the Parsee ladies gave me. I was standing near the bodies of the ladies when I was made over to the police, and a police havildar subsequently took me up the Tower, accompanied by another sepoy.

Did you find any one in the Tower?—Yes, five persons were on the top balcony. (The witness then identified the five persons, Surchand Chawdry, Samarchand Chawdry, Syed Lal Syed Nuzbudin, Malick Maneckbhai, and Purbashanker Padamsee, as those he had seen on the Tower.)

Continuing he said: After seeing Manockjee Aslajee coming down the Tower I did not see him again until in the Police Court.

Was it after that you saw the two ladies in the Tower?—Yes.

Did you see any children in the Tower on the day in question?—I may have seen some Parsee children.

When you were in the clock-room, did you hear any screams in the Tower?—No.

On what side of the Tower were the people looking at the face of the clock?—On the southern side.

How long did it take you to come down from there to the Library staircase?—About five minutes it may have taken.

Are respectable people allowed to enter the Tower by the University Library?—Yes. I do not know if either of the ladies wore spectacles.

By Mr. Inverarity: Is the place where you met Manockjee where the door enters the clock-room?—Yes.

Did you see where he went to after you met him?—No.

Did you look back to see if he was following you upstairs again?—No; I did not look back.

Can you say whether or not he did follow you upstairs?—I cannot say.

When you got in the Tower to speak to the ladies did you return the same way, or walk all the way round?—I came back the same way.

And do you know what persons were on that part of the balcony you did not walk on?—I did not see, and so cannot say.

You saw those two Mahomedans and the Bengalee Baboo?—Yes.

Did you see any of those persons on the top before you went to the clock-room?—No. I do not recollect.

When you went up with the havildar, and those five persons, you did not recognise them as having seen them on the Tower before that day?—No.

Did you know what o'clock it was when you were looking in the face of the clock?—I did not notice what time it was.

When you went down to the clock-room, you say you went first. Who was next behind you?—The Accountant-General's peon.

You were the two first to leave?—Yes.

Leaving the others to follow you or not as they liked?—Yes.

Was any one present when you spoke to the Parsee ladies? Or were there any near enough to hear what you said?—No, no one was near to hear the conversation.

Had you ever seen either of those ladies at the Tower before?—No.

Or had you ever shown them the clock-room?—No.

Are you always on duty here at the bottom of the Tower in the day-time?—Yes.

And see who come to the Tower?—Yes.

You frequently open the door, don't you?—Yes; I usually open the door for respectable people, and in my absence another peon.

And who opened the door to the people who are styled not respectable?—I refer them to the man belonging to Lund and Blockley.

And how do you style people who are respectable and not respectable?—I use my own judgment.

I suppose the people who pay two annas go by one door, and those who do not pay by the other?—I do not judge them by their money. (Laughter.)

By the Coroner: Then, how do you judge them?—By their dress and appearance.

Mr. Inverarity: Had you seen this Baboo and his son waiting admittance to the Tower that day?—No.

Could any one have got to the top of the Tower without asking admission?—No, excluding the Baboo and his son, I had not seen the other persons seeking admission that day. They may have gone by the lower door, where Lund and Blockley's man was.

Do you know who the people were who went to see the clock with you?—I know the people who visited the clock with me.

By Mr. MacDermott: Did you lock the door of the clock-room after you came out with the people?—Yes.

Did you examine the lock of the machine-room?—No; I have not the key of that room.

By the Jury.—When I asked the ladies to come down to the clock-room, it was the elder one who told me she had seen the works before, and would not come there.

Did you remark anything peculiar in her manner of replying?—No, and the younger lady was looking about her at the time.

A Juryman: Did you see Manockjee Aslajee go up the Tower?—No.

Did the ladies come to the Tower from the south or the north?—I do not know.

Gungajee Heerajee, a coolie in the service of Messrs. Lund and Blockly, said: I am employed to wind the University Clock, and do other coolie work. On Saturday, the 25th April, at 3 p. m., I was under the porch in charge of the Tower. Two Marwarees came, and asked to be allowed to see the Tower, and I allowed them to go up. Ten minutes after five or six Mahomedan women, a middle-aged Mahomedan man, a Mahomedan boy, and a Bunia boy came, and asked me to let them see the Tower. I told them that two men had already gone up, and when they returned he would let them up. The Mahomedan man said he had other business to attend to, and I let them all go up. Ten minutes after a Parsee boy, aged about ten or eleven, and two Parsee girls, about the same age came, and I allowed them to go up the Tower; at the same time I allowed an old Mahomedan, man a Mahomedan boy, and a Bunia boy, to go up. Within a quarter-of-an-hour the Mahomedan women the Marwarees as well as the middle-aged Mahomedan returned. Just then a sepoy from the Secretariat came, and asked that four of his friends might be allowed to go up, and I asked them to wait, and as they were standing, a Parsee, aged about 20 or 22 came there, and I allowed them all to go up. They all went by the spiral staircase from the ground floor. About five or six minutes afterwards two Parsee women came, and asked the havildar to allow them to go up. I told the havildar that there were some males there, and I would not allow them to go by the ground floor staircase. The havildar took them up by the Library, and five minutes afterwards the havildar came to me and asked for the key of the clock-room. and I gave him the key, and he went upstairs by way of the Library. Seven or eight minutes afterwards two Baboos came, and I allowed the Baboos to go up, and then went into the back compound to get a drink of water. I washed my mouth, and face and hands, and then sat down to smoke a *bidlee*. I sat there about fifteen minutes; and as I was sitting the havildar brought the keys to me, and said he was going home. I then came round to the porch in the front, where I saw a large crowd and heard that two Parsee women had fallen down. I could not see the bodies for the throng.

Manockjee Aslajee, (and a Bunia that went up with a Mahomedan man and a boy Pudamsee were brought up and identified by the witness. The Accountant-General's peon, Dowlatt Luximon, was also identified as the man who came with his five friends who were present, whose names are: Luximan Narayen, Babajee Suddoo, Withoo Babajee, Rugoo Narayen, and Heeroo Luximan.)

Witness continuing said: I saw the old Mahomedan man and boy go up before the five brought by the havildar. I also saw the Baboos who are now present, Surchunder Chowdry and Samurchund Chowdry, and they went up last. The Bania boys who are here, whose names are Hurridas Jewraj, Callidas Cursonjee, and Hemchund Cutchra, were playing near the porch in the compound about ten or twenty paces on the northern side. The youngest one, Hemchund, asked to be allowed to go up, and I did so. Hemchund went up with the old Mahomedan long before the Parsee ladies went up. No one went up before three o'clock.

Mr. Inverarity: When did you go on duty? Half-past twelve.

How long after the Parsee ladies went up, was it before you went for a drink?—Ten minutes.

Was there any one left in charge of the door?—No; there was no one to see who went in or out.

What time was it when you went to drink?—About half-past-three.

What time was it when the Parsee ladies went up?—About a quarter-past-three or a little later. When I returned some man had come down.

Is it a rule not to allow males and females up together?

Dr. Blaney: Perhaps you had better first ask whether there are any rules at all?—Witness: I have no rules for the admission of people.

Mr. Inverarity: Is it your practice to allow females up if males are already in the Tower?—I don't allow respectable women to go up if males are about; but if they are not respectable I allow them to go up.

Dr. Blaney: You mean poor women by women who are not respectable, and that you use your discretion?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity: Had either of the Parsee ladies spectacles on when they went up the Tower, or had either anything in their hands?—I did not notice. Or whether either had any thing in their hand?—I did not notice.

A Juryman: What time did the havildar return the key?—About 4 p.m.

What was the interval between the Parsee man and the Parsee ladies coming to the Tower?—About ten minutes.

When the havildar returned the keys did you notice any excitement about him?—I did not notice any excitement.

A Juryman: Have you seen Manockjee before in the University Gardens?—I never saw him before that day

Did you see him after the fall of the two Parsee ladies?—I do not recollect.

Did you see the Parsee ladies before that time?—No.

Did you see the Parsee whilst you were drinking water?—No, I did not see Manockjee come down the stairs, nor did I see him afterwards.

Did you see the havildar after he gave you the keys?—I did not see him until I saw him in the Library Hall, at 7-30 p.m.

Did you receive any *cherry-merry* from Manockjee before he went up?—Yes, six pice.

Did any one give you anything else?—The old Mahomedan gave me two pice.

Did you stop Manockjee from going up until he gave you something?—I am a poor man, and people generally give me something.

Mr. Lund, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley: Have you received money from people going up the Tower with the consent of your employers?—No.

Some months ago were not the keys taken away from you, because there were complaints that you had received money, and you were only allowed to have the keys to wind the clock, and then you had to bring them back at once.

Dr. Blaney: I really don't think that has anything to do with the case.

Mr. Lund: The sepoy had absolutely no right within a hundred miles of the Tower on the 25th April.

Dr. Blaney: That has nothing to do with the deaths of the Parsee ladies. What we want is evidence that will clear up that.

Mr. Lund to witness: Were not you here on Saturday against our express orders?

Superintendent MacDermott: Mr. Lund will himself be called, and will then have an opportunity of giving this evidence.

Dr. Blaney: That will be better. It is not right to convict a man out of his own mouth.

A Juryman to witness: How was Manockjee dressed when he came to the Tower?—In a black coat and a Parsee puggree.

The inquiry at this stage was adjourned until 2 p.m., to-day.

THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your readers explain the reason of the extraordinary anxiety the Parsees have been showing and the attempts they are making to get the mystery of the Tower Tragedy solved in a particular, and that the least probable, way? Have they not confidence in the ability and honesty of the Bombay Police? Do they consider that the reputation of the whole community is involved in particular in the solution of the mystery in question? If not would it not have been better for them to sit silent and abide by the verdict of the Coroner's jury, as they and all others do in all similar cases.—Yours, &c., N. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the editorial columns of your paper of this day while reviewing the evidence of Mr. Bhugvandas Runchordass given at the inquest held yesterday, touching the Rajabai Tower Tragedy you interpret the word "Lohdkan" which Manockjee Aslajee is said to have applied to the two unfortunate young ladies to mean "Fast Girls."

As this may cause an erroneous impression in the minds of your readers, will you allow me in justice to the young ladies to state that the word "Lohdkan" is applied not to "Fast Girls," but is generally used as a contemptuous term for women in general, respectable or otherwise by vulgar and low class people.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 6th May, 1891. ROOMEY.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the leading columns of to-day's issue of your paper, anent the Rajabai Clock Tower Tragedy the words "Fast Females" are used to express the meaning of the term "Lohdkan" alleged to be spoken by Aslaji. The same term has been twice represented in another column in the body of the evidence of the Hindu lad and in the summary of the proceedings of the inquiry by the expression "young beautiful girls." Sir, you do not require to be told that the term "fast" is applied to persons rushing on in a career of sinfulness and dissipation, whereas "Lohdkan," I assure you, simply means "a fine young girl," as is correctly stated by you elsewhere, and is the slang in vogue with the class of "fast" young men, and applied not to "fast girls" only, but to any and every beautiful young girl.

I shall thank you to insert these few lines in to-morrow's issue of your paper, their object being to dispel the erroneous and injurious impression that the term "fast" made use of by the writer, most likely unintentionally, is calculated to produce on the minds of the public that Aslaji probably was aware of the previous fast and dissipated habits of the two unfortunate young ladies, whereas, in fact, it would be difficult to produce two more modest and bashful young girls.—Yours, &c.,

Fort, 6th May, 1891. R.

*** The word "Lohdkan" was regarded by the witness who heard it uttered as an "abusive" term; it was not used in a complimentary sense. Probably no one regrets the utterance more bitterly or realises its impropriety more fully than the young man who so far forgot himself as to utter it in the presence of two respectable young women.—ED. *B. G.*

A WEDDING AT KARWAR.

OUR correspondent, writing from Karwar on May 2, says:—To-day at 2 p.m. was solemnized a marriage between Miss Ingle, the only unmarried and the youngest daughter, of Mr. Ingle, of Karwar, and Mr. Oliver, of the Forest Department. The residents woke up betimes to-day to behold quite a transformation scene: the place being gay with bunting—most of the houses displaying flags flying or arches of flowers with evergreens. The ceremony took place in the small English Protestant Church, which had been beautifully decorated, and by the hour named most of the invited guests had taken their seats. The bride arrived punctually with her father, who gave her away. She was charmingly dressed in a rich cream silk dress, covered with chiffon embroidery, with a long tulle veil, and a wreath of orange-blossoms; and her train was carried by two little bridesmaids, Misses Lily and Flora Aitken, who were prettily dressed in pale blue short dresses covered with lace—with large straw hats trimmed with daisies and each carried a basket of flowers. The clergyman who officiated was Mr. Midwinter, who had come over from Dharwar. Mr. MacTier, Superintendent of Police, who appeared in uniform, acted as best man. The organist was Surgeon Lloyd-Jones, the acting Civil Surgeon, who also appeared in full dress uniform. Amongst the congregation were Mr. Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken (Mrs. Aitken being dressed in a "lovely production in heliotrope" with bonnet to match); Miss Westbrook in a pretty cream-coloured dress, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nubling, Mr. Hodgson, of the Forest Department, Mr. Soloman, Miss Kemsika, and many others. The ceremony ended with the "Wedding March" on the organ. The company returned to Mr. Ingle's bungalow to offer congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, and to partake of wedding refreshments. The health of the bride was proposed by Mr. Aitken in a neat and well-made speech, which was responded to by Mr. Oliver. The toast of the pretty little bridesmaids and of the other ladies was made by Dr. Lloyd-Jones, Mr. MacTier replying. This being ended, the happy couple, amidst showers of rice, &c., left for Mormugao, *en route* to Bombay and Europe. Both of them will be much missed, especially so Mrs. Oliver, who, as Miss Ingle, had always made herself most agreeable, and had always displayed the utmost hospitality in her father's house.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE only business at the opening meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, on the 14th instant will be the consideration of the Colonial Admiralty Courts Act, which was passed in the autumn of last year by the Home Government and published in the *Gazette of India* of September 6th. It is now necessary to extend the provisions of the Act to certain courts in India. The High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay already possess admiralty and vice-admiralty jurisdiction within certain limits, and it is not intended to take these powers away. On the contrary, by the bill they will be extended, and it is also now proposed to create three other colonial courts of admiralty, these being the Recorder's Court in Rangoon, the Resident's Court at Aden and the District Court at Karrachi.

THE steamer Clan Lamont, has gone ashore on the Ceylon coast. This occurred early on Sunday morning while the vessel was on her way homewards from Madras. She left Madras on the 30th ultimo with a number of passengers. She struck a rock off Vendeloos Point, ten miles north of Batti Coloa. The crew and passengers have been landed safely. Her deck is above water, but her hold is full of water. Part of the cargo can be salved. The Agents are making arrangements with Lloyd's. Full particulars have not yet been received.

THE Zadkiel of Bengal takes an unsually gloomy view of things in general in his forecast for the year ending April 12, 1892. "Fire, robbery, disease and physical and other disturbances will rage with much vehemence in every country." There will be inundations in Bengal and famine in Southern India. Lord Landsdowne will resign owing to ill-health, the National Congress will probably come to grief, and the Age of Consent Act will be repealed. We may doubt this more than that the number of criminals would be so large that the jails will be overcrowded, and that the Ameer will get into trouble through intriguing with Russia. And it was perhaps unecessary for Zadkiel to predict that "many people will die in India and America owing to physical calamities."

ONE of the Meerut dacoits who lately escaped from the train near Burdwan was captured by the Manbhum Police last Friday. He had wandered more than eighty miles southward from the Railway, and said that he had had no food for eight days.

Cardinal Lavigerie's band of "warrior-monks" is now formed, and the solemn profession or taking of vows for five years has just been celebrated in the chapel of the hospice at Biska. The superior of these modern Knight Templars is the Vicomte de Bressac who has abandoned the world of sport for the new monastic crusade. Twelve other novices will pronounce their vows at the same time, and the Anti-Slavery Expedition will start on the following day for the points in the desert where the caravans of slaves usually pass.

WHETHER or not the actual massacre of Mr. Quinton and his companions was premeditated, writes the *Pioneer*, it is clear that once the crime was committed it was thoroughly approved by the Manipuris, and regarded as preliminary to a complete rejection of British control. Four days after the massacre a State procession took place amid great rejoicings, in which the Senapati took a most prominent part; a general order was given for the destruction of all fugitive sepoys; and not only was the Residency reduced to ruins and the graves within the compound desecrated, but the sanitarium built twelve miles away by Sir James Johnstone was demolished and the grave of his child desecrated. Sir James has been pleading against the annexation of Manipur on the ground that the rising was the work, not of the Manipuris, but of a few insurgents, and that the Manipuris themselves are our good friends. Certainly if anyone deserved their friendship Colonel Johnstone did; but he has his reward in the desecration of his child's grave—a work of horror which, as the grave is distant from the city, could not have been done in the frenzy of the first melee, but must have been undertaken afterwards in cold blood.

SOME time ago, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, it was demi-officially announced that the Amir had definitely given up all idea of interfering in the affairs of Bajaur and Swat. This was with reference to our speculation as to how far the Amir would be justified by his treaty engagements with us in interfering in Bajaur. We now learn from accross the frontier that the Amir is, as we anticipated, not quite so self-denying as he might be in this matter. He is not openly sending troops into Bajaur, but his vassal, Akbar Khan of Lalpura, has been directed to join the combination formed against Umra Khan of Jandol by the Khan of Nawagi and the ex-Khan of Dir. It is significant, too, that in the agreement between the two latter, one-half of Umra Khan's territory is promised in case of victory to the ex-Khan of Dir "as directed by the Amir of Afghanistan." A hint might, we think, be conveyed to the last named, that the Government of India does not approve of Afghan interference of any kind in Bajaur or Swat.

THE combination against Umra Khan is a fairly strong one, continues our contemporary. Safder Khan of Nawagi has the moral support of the Amir, even if he is not also aided with money and arms as is rumoured. Akbar Khan of Lalpura, the Amir's henchman, has a good force of Mohmands; and Muhammad Sharif of Dir has several hundred well-armed followers, most of them refugees from Dir. More than this, he has arranged with a jirga of headmen of Swat and Thanna, that as soon as fighting begins from the Nawagi direction, the Swatis should attack Umra Khan's fort of Ramora on the Swat border. The Kohistanis who have previously assisted the ex-Khan of Dir, and have suffered at Umra Khan's hands, have also promised to assist. Altogether the combination might appear overwhelming but for the fact that Umra Khan's whole military career has been a series of triumphs against similar odds. Fighting of an indecisive kind, in which about eight men were killed and wounded, had already taken place.

AN ITALIAN statistician has calculated that during the last 100 years 6,030 persons perished in 17 principal maritime disasters without reckoning the lives lost in smaller shipwrecks and accidents.

THE resignation by Sir Herbert Oakeley of the office of Professor of music at Edinburgh University has now officially been gazetted, but before the appointment is filled up the Universities Commission is taking evidence with the view of reorganizing the work of the chair upon a new basis. Thanks to the bequest of General Read, the Edinburgh chair is the most richly endowed professorship of music in the United Kingdom.

Lady Henry Somerset, a well-known Temperance advocate, who has just been taken to task because her name appears in the recent Parliamentary return giving the ownership of public-houses, has sent an explanation from Venice, where she is now staying. While admitting that she owns some eight or nine licensed houses, she adds that these were let on lease by her father, and, therefore, are not hers to deal with until the leases expire. Since she succeeded, seven years ago, she has shut up five licensed houses as the leases fell in, and has refused to grant extended leases to any of the others.

THE rumours to which currency has been given to the effect that the Government have decided to abandon their education proposals for the present Session are (so the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* declares) entirely unfounded. These proposals will be laid before the House in a complete form. Whether they are proceeded with will depend wholly on the chance of carrying them without an undue prolongation of the session. The Government are not half as apprehensive as to the extent of the opposition with which they will meet, as some people, even among their own supporters, profess to be. The proposals will certainly not be of a revolutionary character, and they will, the correspondent is assured, be limited by conditions which will effectually safeguard the interests of the Voluntary schools.

THE Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, whose marriage with a morganatic daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau—the Countess de Merenberg—has caused such consternation at the Russian court, is no stranger in England. Some four or five years ago (says the *World*) he came to London regularly for two or three seasons, was *a persona gratissima* at Marlborough House, and was very generally believed to be anxious to marry the Prince of Wales' eldest daughter. He is a good-looking young man, with an olive complexion and large dark eyes. His bride is a beauty, and as clever as she is handsome; but the decree of deprivation launched against him by his irate relative, the Czar, means social extinction, so far as Russia is concerned.

THE officers in some of the public departments have lately had a reminder of the existence of a Treasury minute of considerable importance with reference to the question of the advocacy of their interests. In this document, which is dated May 2nd, 1867, "my lords" regret a growing practice on the part of gentlemen employed in the public service to endeavour to influence the Board of Exchequer by means of private solicitations to Members of Parliament. "My lords" regard such action as an aspersion upon their fairness, and and they (according to a London correspondent) wish it to be understood by every public officer that any attempt made by him to influence the Board by any such solicitation, will be treated by them as an admission that his case is not good upon its merits.

THE mysteries of the South Polar region still exercise their fascinations as in the days when voyagers dreamed of the "*terra Australis incognita*." The writer of the article on this subject in the new number of *The Edinburgh Review* is of opinion that the time is "certainly ripe for another Antarctic expedition." It is to be on a great scale, prepared to attack the Frigid Zone, summer after summer, so that at least one favourable season out of four or five might be confidently reckoned on. A powerful steamer will be required, well fortified for the special service, well provisioned, well equipped with scientific apparatus, carrying sledges for the possibilities of land travel, and captive balloons for the chance of an aerial survey, with a staff of brave and scientific men on board, which ought far to outstrip all that has been heretofore accomplished. Mr. G.S. Griffiths, of Melbourne, an ardent advocate of Antarctic exploration, states that, besides geographical discoveries and magnetic records, there are pendulum observations to be taken to ascertain how much the globe is flattened at the South Pole, and nice questions of palæontology to be decided, besides questions of submarine temperature, courses of currents, periods of winds, and caprices of storm and temperature. Mr. Griffiths is of opinion that if, as a result of such an expedition, they could forecast the seasons in Australia, that would in itself outweigh a thousandfold all necessary expenditure for its proper equipment.

GLASGOW University is, says the *Daily Chronicle*, threatened with a serious assault upon its foundations by the champions of Biblical orthodoxy. Five or six years ago the late Lord Gifford's bequest of £90,000 for the creation of professorships of Natural Theology at each of the four Scotch universities, was put into operation. Mr. Max Muller was induced to fill the chair at Glasgow, and naturally enough, the students crowded to hear the brilliant Oxford Professor, whose fame is known, if not "in all the churches," at any rate in all tongues. But, alas! the original difficulty of defining "natura theology" having been overcome, the Professor's lectures covered strange and unwonted ground; they dealt with all theologies of which any good could be said, and not exclusively with the Christian religion. Hence a movement is on foot to secure the abolition of the new chair on the plausible but tardy pretext that the University could not legally accept the Gifford bequest.

SOME weeks ago attention was called to the fact that there was a scheme on foot to form a great calico-printing syndicate to embrace every branch of the trade in England. Now the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* learns that the project has collapsed. At the outset the prospects were exceedingly roseate, and letters were received by the projectors from all parts, intimating adherence to the movement. But with investigation it was found that the scheme was not so favourable as it at first appeared, and now it is deemed impracticable.

IT is understood in Welsh circles that the contemplated visit of the Queen to North Wales next autumn, announced by Lord Harlech, is to Lake Vyrnwy, the Liverpool Waterworks, which covers 18,000 acres of the Vyrnwy valley, and contains 12,000 million gallons of water. The embankment, which carries the viaduct of thirty-one arches, is said to be the largest in the world, and Her Majesty has expressed special interest in the scheme.

THE members of the Straits Association in London—a body intimately connected, as its name implies, with the Straits Settlements—have received a copy of a resolution recently passed at a great meeting of the inhabitants of Singapore, directed against the proposed annual military contribution of £100,000, demanded by the Imperial Government. The Association is asked to lay the resolution before the Colonial Secretary, "and to use all constitutional means to obtain redress for the injustice to which the people of the Straits Settlements are thus subjected." Public feeling at Singapore is understood to be running very high in the matter.

THERE are, as is well known, reformers who desire to see solicitor and counsel "rolled," like the two single gentlemen, "into one;" but that revolutionary change has still to be accomplished, at least in this country. Meanwhile the etiquette of the Bar on this point is stern and uncompromising, as is shown by a little colloquy between Mr. Soden, one of the Judges of the Birmingham Quarter Sessions, and Mr. Daly, a barrister, practising in his court. Misled apparently by some wicked person, Mr. Soden had been led to believe that Mr. Daly had been guilty of the act of taking a brief—not, it is to be presumed, "a docker"—"direct from a client," instead of through the hands of a solicitor. Accordingly he took occasion to express in open court his deep abhorrence of such unprofessional conduct. To do Mr. Soden justice, when he discovered that he was mistaken, his expressions of regret were frank and ample. As to Mr. Daly, he seems to have been almost moved to tears at the thought that he should have been even suspected of depriving any solicitor of his prescriptive right to stand between counsel and client. "Naturally (he observed) the remarks gave him great pain, especially as they came from such an authority. All is well that ends well. Professional etiquette is now vindicated, and defendants at the Birmingham Quarter Sessions are warned that if they want to be defended, they must not think to escape the solicitors' fees.

A CURIOUS incident happened in the House of Commons in the division on Mr. Stuart's amendment to the Central London Railway Bill. Mr. Octavius Morgan and Mr. Gane were named as tellers. Mr. Gane, by some mishap, got into the lobby, and was locked in before the error was discovered. He was, after some anxious moments, rescued by Mr. Morgan, and brought forth in time to do his duty as teller.

As a result of further consultation, in which Mr. Gladstone has taken part, it is (says the London Correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) practically settled that Lord Spencer will be the late Lord Granville's successor as the Gladstonian Liberal leader in the House of Lords, without any meeting of the peers concerned being called to formally make the choice. The outward and visible sign of the appointment will in all likelihood be upon the occasion of note being taken in the Lords of Lord Granville's death. There has been (adds the correspondent) some wild talk of Lord Rosebery's friends forming a "cave" against Lord Spencer—who, it may be noted, is heartily approved by Sir William Harcourt for the Lords leadership—but there are scarcely forty Gladstonian Liberal peers all told, and although there may be room in so compact a body for a crack, or even a fissure, there is certainly not room for a cave.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding, there being also present Colonel Wilson, Colonel Merewether, Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi Mulji, B. Bharbhaya, Hurkisondass Narotumdass, M. Shroff, and K. M. Kabrajee.

THE SCARCITY OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. K. M. Kabrajee gave notice of motion "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what measures he has adopted, in consultation with the Deputy Executive Engineer for Water-Works, to remedy the loud complaints against short supply of water in the houses in the Fort and the native town. That the Commissioner be recommended to notify, for the convenience of the public, suitable time-tables for the opening and shutting off of water in the mains in the different localities, and also to notify such alterations as may be made from time to time in the hours fixed for the supply of water in each locality respectively." He said that some advantage should be gained if the matter was reported on. There had lately been a general cry out against the inadequacy of the supply, and it was certainly hard that those people who were called upon to pay for the water should be deprived of a supply. It would to his mind be better if the methods the executive were adopting to remedy the complaint were made public. Vehar Lake was 7 feet higher than last year; the water in Tulsi 2 feet higher, and it was natural that some explanation should be forthcoming of the short-supply. As the case was now, people paid for the Corporation water, and had to pay extra to get water to their houses. He did not suggest that everything possible had not been done to remedy the evil, but he considered that the public were entitled to some report as to the arrangement made by the executive. With regard to the latter portion of his motion, he said that it would greatly tend to the convenience of different localities if they knew exactly the hour they might expect the water, and the time it would be shut off. Proper time-tables should be drawn up and posted on the walls or advertised. He trusted that was practicable from an engineering point of view.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the motion and concurred with the remarks of Mr. Kabraji.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had already given some explanation on this matter, and in passing called the attention of the Committee to the somewhat unconstitutional practice that was very rapidly growing of calling on the Commissioner for reports, and asked that a little more forbearance should be exercised in this respect. Regarding the subject before, there was a desirability of having on record as soon as possible his explanations, and he would do his best to supply a report by the next meeting of the Standing Committee. With regard to the second paragraph of the motion, it was of great importance that they should not commit themselves by the issue of any time-tables, except so far as the ground-floors were concerned. As to upper-floors, if that were done it would give them an implied right of demand. The law did not call upon the Municipality to supply water at any given level; if they supplied it to the ground-floor that was all they were called upon to do. It was, however, his duty to endeavour to supply water to whatever level people might live. Mr. Tomlinson and himself would put on record what had already been done, and the measures that remained to be taken, but they must understand that the difficulty was the scarcity of the supply, and until Tansa water was available, it was impossible to do much. He trusted, however, that the present was the last hot season this want would be felt.

Mr. Carroll asked if complaints in previous years were as bad as they had been this year? He would naturally expect that they would not be.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that there had been complaints every year, but perhaps, they had been heavier this year. The explanation was that the population which was on the increase, was pushing north and intercepting the supply.

Mr. Kabraji asked the Commissioner to state in his report what measures were being taken by the executive to economise the supply of water and see that no unnecessary waste was incurred during the hot weather.

The Chairman pointed out that the motion as it stood covered that matter.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

ANALYSIS OF VEHAR AND TULSI WATER.

The Commissioner submitted a report from the Health Officer showing the analyses of the Vehar and Tulsi waters at present delivered in the city as under:—Sample of filtered Tulsi water obtained from the Malabar Hill Reservoir on the

SPORTING NOTES.

This is the season when young men's fancies light y turn to thoughts of cricket. These, of course, may b e mixed with more romantic notions, but bat and bal hold pride of place.

For Surrey all last year's eleven will be available, with a whole host of promising youngsters in case of emergencies. Brockwell and Ayres will probably be missed more than last year. E. C. Streatfield and R. N. Douglas will doubtless be called upon as often as exigencies demand and the 'Varsity can spare them. The former would be of great assistance as a change bowler to Sharpe and Lohmann, not to speak of a possible big score off the bat, while Douglas's average of 34 for last season's county matches proves his value in a word. With Mr. Alcock behind Surrey, the champion county is to be envied and is never again likely to sink to the depths out of which the genial and gentlemanly secretary so successfully raised it. Good old Surrey!

And what about Middlesex? Perhaps the most amateur of all the counties, it is lucky in having a gentleman of the ability and character of Mr. A. J. Webbe to look after its interests. Last season Middlesex only one three of its county engagements, but Mr. Webbe is hopeful, if not confident, of the coming season. Why not? Is not "Mr. E. A. Nepean to play in nearly all our matches?" This is, indeed, the best news I can tell my readers, for did not Mr. Nepean, in the few matches he played, bring about the overthrow of Notts, Lancashire, and Gloucestershire? With bat and ball Mr. Nepean is equally a master, and if only Gregor McGregor were fully qualified, as I understand he will be by next season, Middlesex would soon regain much of its lost prestige. Still, with slashing T. C. O'Brien, dashing A. E. Stoddart, and those I have already named, the matches of Middlesex will always attract lovers of genuine cricket.

There is good news from Gloucester, the home of the immortal Graces. The tit-bit of the season, so far, is the great "W. G.'s" new book, which is booming like wildfire, and which it is high treason in any cricketer to be without. Dr. W. G. Grace says that "Gloucester has found a good wicket-keeper in Board." It is to be hoped he will prove a board broad enough to let nothing past him. It is also said Mr. E. Sainsbury, who used to captain Somerset, has qualified by residence for Gloucester, and will be tried in the eleven. J. J. Ferris, the young Australian, who is "in fine form," will play in all but county matches while Woof will play oftener than last year, and will take part in three of the early matches. With these good men and true, E. M. Grace and J. Cranston—the best amateur bat in England bar the Doctor himself—Gloucester will probably make a step forward this season.

The splendid results of Kent last season will not soon be forgotten, and Mr. A. J. Lancaster is hopeful that the county will be equally successful this year. The county matches will be spread over a variety of grounds, including Canterbury, Beckenham, Gravesand, Tonbridge, and Maidstone. The eleven will be captained by Mr. Marchant until the end of July, when Mr. W H. Petterson will succeed to the captainoy. By the way, I ought not to have said without a qualification that Cranston, of Gloucester, was the second best amateur batsman in England when Mr. Patterson, of Kent, in eight innings had an average of over 50. What with Alec Hearne, Martin, and Walter Wright in the bowling department, and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Daffen, and Mr. Fox to put on runs, the county of hops and Lord Harris is sure to have a successful season.

Mr. J. B. Wostinholm tells me that Yorkshire is likely to be at least as strong as last season, although there is a dearth of new players of the first class. In the early season, except one or two, Lord Hawke will have all last year's eleven at his command, and Messrs. E. Smith and F. S. Jackson will assist at the end of the 'Varsity term. Bates, too, is said to be willing to assist his county again; but, with Peel and Harrison in form, the Tykes are not likely to be weak in bowling. Ulyett, Hall, and Lord Hawke will make a strong batting backbone, so that Yorkshire is likely to maintain a leading place in the county championship.

The strong effort which the Jockey Club is making to put down underhand practices on the turf, commends itself (says a correspondent) to the approval of all racing men. There is another matter to which the club might with advantage turn its attention—the suppression of welshing on race-courses. Welshers, or bogus bookmakers, make their appearance at every meeting in at least the ten shilling and half-crown reserves under constantly changing names, always, apparently, finding fresh victims. Nothing would be easier than to keep racecourses clear of this undesirable fraternity, if the club were to take the matter seriously in hand. All it has to do is to adopt the system of the leading Australian club, that which controls racing in the colony of Victoria, where all bookmakers are licensed.

Mr. Duncan, the owner of Euclid, is, says a correspondent, a dark, smart-looking man of about 40, well known in clubland. He was twelfth man of the Cambridge Cricket Eleven in the days of G. H. Longman. He is one of the best amateur billiard players in England, and is a good sportsman all round. As may be judged from what took place at Sandown he is not afraid of having a dash when he fancies anything. Mr. Duncan knows his way about pretty well, and if his brother Pelicans expect him to proclaim on the housetops whenever he fancies a goe, experience will probably prove the futility of their expectations.

The finish for the Visitors' Plate was one of the most sensational ever witnessed at Newmarket or elsewhere, and though the general impression was that Wild Berry and Redcliffe, who were in the centre of the course, were first and second, the former's number was afterwards removed in favor of Maxim's, who finished heads and tails with Normandy, Quebec, and Crown Princess, close under the judge's chair, only to be replaced, however, by Mr. Robinson's original award in favor of Wild Berry, whose owner won a good stake on the race, to most people's satisfaction.

Henry Coward, a very well-known and well-liked figure in the Paris sporting world, has just died from the effects of a kick from a horse. He acquired the nickname of "Flash Harry" in consequence of the number of valuable diamonds with which he used to adorn his person. No man ever had a better seat on a horse, or handled the ribbons with greater skill, and it was a treat to see him breaking in a young team. He was wonderfully active and cheery up to the last, in spite of altered circumstances, due partly to a love of petticoats.

Coward started in Paris as coachman to Mrs. Howard, the lady who lent Louis Napoleon money to come and try his luck in 1848, and who was afterwards rewarded with £12,000 a year and the Chateau of Beauregard. For many years Coward had an establishment of his own, which ought to have paid well, When he died he was in the service of Baron Hirsch, who, according to "Flash Harry's" own account, was an exceedingly kind master.

A long delay at the post for the First Welter was atoned for by a most exciting set-to between the closely handicapped Normandy and Quebec, which hung in the balance almost until the post was reached, owing to Normandy, who wore a hood, hanging slightly towards the finish, although the fiat was half a length in his favor. It was a successful inauguration of James Woodburn's engagement as first jockey to Mr. Maple. Woodburn has no other master at present.

Suspender was bred by Mr. Harry M'Calmont, from Garterless, by Knight of the Garter out of Saratoga by Adventurer out of Mr. Ten Broeck's American mare Summerside by Lexington; and Garterless was purchased at the late Lord Rosslyn's sale, but proved barren to Robert the Devil, though she had a filly at her foot by Timothy, for which son of Hermit Mr. M'Calmont, I hear, says "Pavo," has recently refused an offer of £15,000.

An amusing anecdote is going the rounds about Lord Randolph Churchill. At the Lincoln Meeting an extremely boisterous bookmaker addressed him as follows:—"Pleased to see you again, my lord; my name is Hopkins, but I *bet* you don't remember me." "You've won your bet," was the neat reply, and his lordship walked away in the opposite direction.

It is very difficult for open meetings, says *Truth*, to compete with the innumerable gatemoney gatherings which have risen, "like an exhalation," throughout the length and breadth of the land, but something might be done by enterprise and energy, qualities which are conspicuously lacking in the management of most of the country meetings:—

A dim Bœotia reigns in every skull;
Mere beasts of burthen, broken-winded, slow,
Heavy as dromedaries, on they go.

Mr. Henn Collins, the new judge, often says that one of his first successes in the way of a big brief was delivered to him on a Derby Day, when he was one of the very few barristers to be found within the precincts of the Temple.

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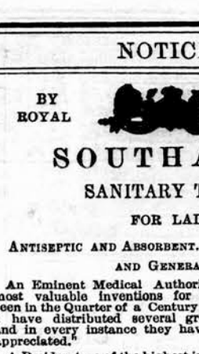

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So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
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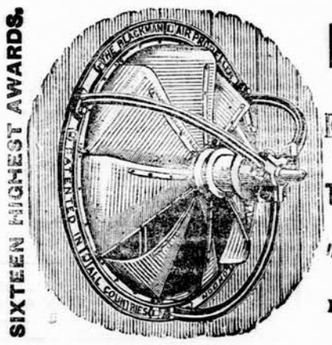

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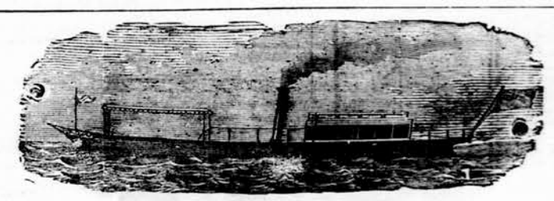

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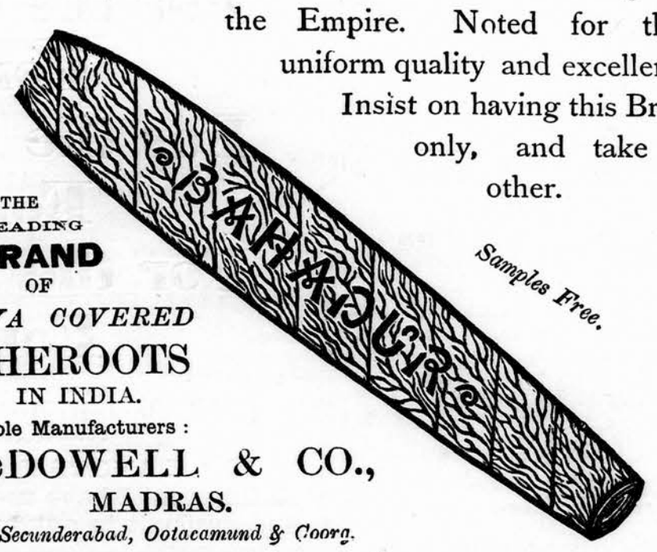

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
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VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY,
Stock of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
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FOR
WHITENING ALL ARTICLES OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN
LEATHER
SUCH AS
Military Equipment, White Helmets, Gloves, Hunting Thongs, Whips, Cricket and Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.
It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.
The moulds of "BLANCO" are made in one size only and will fit the specially made zinc boxes, which are non-corrosive.
Send for Sample and Wholesale Prices to
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BETTER THAN THE BEST.
STANLEY CIGARS

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL.
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.
These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the
"STANLEY CIGARS."
THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.
This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.
They are made in Two Sizes.
No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
„ 2 „ „ 100 „ 3 8
Smoke no others.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." they are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Awarded the ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889.
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ESTABLISHED 1784.
OLD BUSHMILLS
PURE MALT WHISKEY
Perfect Purity Guaranteed. Old and Thoroughly Matured.
THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd. Offices: Hill St., BELFAST, Ireland.
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Old Pot Stills.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Cenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
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Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.
They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills
As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
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Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—
9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the whole sale Rates on application.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.
Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.
Gold Mohurs. PURE INDIAN LEAF TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS
Awarded Silver Medal for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.
The following are made from
Selected Dindigul Tobacco,
and bear our registered trade mark as above.
"Gold Mohurs,"
Manufactured in three sizes.

	Rs.	A.
Extras, Havannah-shaped, 5 inches long; in boxes of 50 ... ...per 1,000...	20	0
No. 1—Havannah-shaped, 4½ inches long; in boxes of 100 ... ...per 1,000...	16	0
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"Siestas,"
A full flavoured Cigar, Dawson's shape with straw; in boxes of 100.

No. 1—5 inches long ... ...per 1,000...	15	0
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Our new Factory, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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